## 200Hadīth Benefits from Shaykh Sulaymān Ibn Nāsir al-'Alwān(حفظه الله)

1) The strongest Hadīth that has been narrated pertaining du'ā al-Istiftāh [the du'ā you make when starting Salāh] is the Hadīth of Abū Hurayrah(رضى الله عنه):

{Allāhumma Bā'ad baynī wa bayna Khatāyāya Kamā Bā'adtu bayna al-Mashriq wal-Maghrib}

Then what follows it is the Hadīth of 'Alī(رضى الله عنه):

{Wajjähtu Wajhī lilathi Fatara al-Samāwāti wal-Ard Hanīfan wa mā Anā min al-Mushrikīn Innâ Salātī wa Nusukī wa Mahyāya wa Mamātī lillahi Rab-il 'Ālameen Lā Sharīk lah wa Bi thālika Umirtu wa Anā Awal ul-Muslimīn}.

أصحُّ حديث ورد في دعاء الاستفتاح حديث أبو هريرة (اللهم باعد بيني وبين خطاياي كما باعدت بين المشرق والمغرب) ثم يليه حديث علي (وجَّهت وجهي للذي فطر السماوات والأرض حنيفًا وما أنا من المشركين إنَّ صلاتي ونُسُكي ومحياي ومماتي شه ربً العالمين لا شريك له وبذلك أمرتُ وأنا أوَّل المسلمين)

2) The weakest supplication for the Istiftāh is: {Subhānak Allāhumma wa Bihamdika wa Tabāraka Ismuka wa Ta'ālah Jaddùka walā ilāha Ghayruk}

3) Many Hadīths have been narrated regarding 'al-Abdāl' [The pious servants of Allāh], and that they will be 40 men from al-Shām, and these Hadīths are all Munkar, and there's no authentic Hadīth from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) regarding these pious servants of Allāh.

4) The narrated Athar [Report/Hadīth]: {That if a man falls asleep during his Salâh [Sujūd], Allâh will speak about his magnificence to the angels}, this report isn't authentic from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم), except as a Mursal narration.

5) The narrated Hadīths pertaining the virtue of al-Shām is related to the land and the inhabitants, however the reported Hadīths pertaining [the virtues of] Makkâh and Madīnah are related to the land, not its inhabitants.

6) The famous Hadīth where the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: {If they placed the sun in my right hand & the moon in my left hand, for me to retract from this command [i.e. Performing Takfīr upon Mushrikīn of Quraysh & their forefathers], I would not do so} has Līn [some

weakness].

الحديث المشهور أنَّ النبي عليه والله في يميني والقمر في يساري على أنْ أرجع عن هذا الأمر ما رجعت) فيه لين رجعت) فيه لين

7) All the narrated Āthār [Reports] pertaining the Qunūt of 'Alī(رضي الله عنه) against the people of Shām, or the Qunūt of the people of Shām against the army of 'Alī(رضي الله عنه), all of it is defective, and there's nothing authentic from it at all.

8) The affirmed/proven phrases pertaining the Dhikr while getting back up from Rukū' are four:

{Allāhummâ Rabbanā lak al-Hamd} & {Allāhummâ Rabbanā wa lak al-Hamd} & {Rabbanā lak al-Hamd} & {Rabbanā wa lak al-Hamd}.

9) The science of al-'ilal [hidden defects in the Hadīths] is considered from amongst the most important sciences, and it's impermissible for whoever doesn't master this science to authenticate or weaken [Hadīths] based upon the outwardness look of the Chains.

10) The Preserved/Memorised Authentic Hadīths from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) reaches around 10,000 - 15,000, and those who authenticate Hadīths based upon the outwardness of the chains, because of their poor knowledge and understanding, they authenticate [Hadīths] through Shawāhid, Mutāba'āt, Strange Books and Munkarāt that right now they have made the Authentic Hadīths exceed over 60,000, and this has no basis [at all], more than 40,000 of what they mentioned has no value whatsoever.

الأحاديث المحفوظة والصحيحة عن النبي عَلَمُوسِلُم تبلغ نحوًا من عشرة آلاف إلى خمسة عشر ألفًا والذين يصحِّحُون الأحاديث بظواهر الأسانيد لقلَّة بضاعتهم وفهمهم يصحِّحُون بالشَّواهد والمتابعات والكتب الغريبة والمنكرات حتى أبلغوا الأحاديث الصَّحيحة الآن إلى أكثر من ستين ألفًا وهذا لا أصل له ، أكثر من أربعين ألفًا مما ذكروه لا قيمة له

11) What's correct is that it's not allowed to act upon the Weak Hadīth in Fadā'il al-A'māl [Virtuous Acts] in all cases.

Note: The Hadīths in Fadā'il al-A'māl which are agreed upon regarding their weakness aren't permissible to be acted upon by the agreement of the Scholars. However, if there's a difference of opinion amongst the Imāms, and the weakness of a Hadīth is shown to

- someone, what's correct is that shouldn't act upon it at all, however if he does follow the opinion that you can, there's no blame upon him.
- Some people add onto the wordings of a Hadīth in the Adkhār, and they claim that there's nothing wrong with that if the meaning was correct, and this is a disaster, and these people deserve to be punished so that it would deter them & their likes among those who speak about Allāh without knowledge, because this is speaking about Allāh & the Messenger without proof.
  - بعض من النَّاس يزيدون في ألفاظ الأحاديث في الأذكار ويدَّعون أنَّه لا بأس بذلك إذا كان المعنى صحيحًا وهذه مصيبة . وهؤلاء يستحقون العقوبة التي تردعهم وأمثالهم من القائلين على الله بلا علم لأنه قول على الله وعلى رسوله بلا برهان
- 13) Everyone who narrates a Hadīth from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) while he has doubts in it, is it Sahīh or not Sahīh? He would be among one of the liars because the Messenger (عليه وسلم said: {Whoever narrates a Hadīth from me while thinking it to be a lie, then he is one of the Liars}, and he [the Prophet] didn't say {while he knows it to be a lie}.
  - كل من روى عن النبي عليه والله وال
- 'Hassan' according to al-Tirmidhī is: {Every Hadīth that doesn't have in the chain someone accused of lying, and neither is the Hadīth anamolous, and that it's narrated from another chain similar to that}
  - الحسن عند الترمذي هو : (كلُّ حديثٍ لا يكون في إسناده من يُتَّهَمُ بالكذب ولا يكون الحديث شاذًا ويُرْوَى من غير وجه نحو ذلك)
- Several Scholars have certified that whoever narrates a Hadīth from the Messenger(عليه وسلم) while he doesn't know its state [of Authenticity]: Then he's sinful, so the Preachers, Story-Tellers, those who give Khutbah's & other than them are included in that, whom mention the Hadīths and spread it between the people, while not knowing its state [of Authenticity], because he had the audacity of narrating Hadīth without knowledge.
  - جزم غير واحد من أهل العلم على أن من نقل حديثًا عن عَيْدُولللهم وهو لا يعلم حاله: أنَّه آثمٌ فيدخل في ذلك الوُعَاظ والقُصَّاص والخُطَباء وغيرهم ممَّن ينقل الأحاديث ويبثها بين النَّاس وهو لا يعلم حالها لأنَّه أقدم على رواية الحديث من . غير علم .
- The Hadīth: {If you see a man frequently attending the Mosques, bear witness that he has Ēmān} was narrated by al-Tirmidhī(رحمه الله) and others, and in the chain is Abū al-Samh from Abī al-Haytham, and Abū al-Samh is Sadūq [Truthful], however his narrations from Abī al-Haytham has weakness.
  - حديث (إذا رأيتم الرجل يعتاد المساجد فاشهدوا له بالإيمان) رواه الترمذي وغيره وفي سنده أبو السَّمح عن أبي الهيثم وأبو السَّمح صدوق ولكن روايته عن أبي الهيثم فيها ضعف

The Hassan Hadīth is divided into 2 types: {Hassan in & of itself} and {Hassan due to supportive evidences} which is the Weak Hadīth if it has numerous chains, and its situation is if the Weak Hadīth was a result of poor memory from some of the narrators and what is similar to that, but if that weakness was arisen from lies by the narrator or being accused of that, then this doesn't cause his Hadīth to get raised to the level of Hassan due to supportive evidences.

الحديث الحسن ينقسم إلى قسمين: (حسن لذاته) و (حسن لغيره) وهو الحديث الضعيف إذا تعدَّدت طرقه ، ومحلُّه إذا كان الحديث الضعيف ناشنًا عن كذب الرَّاوي أو الحديث الضعيف ناشنًا عن كذب الرَّاوي أو . تهمته بذلك فهذا لا يرتقى حديثه إلى درجة الحسن لغيره

18) If it was said to you: That Fulān said about a person you love: "Such & Such", you would go verify whether what he said is true about him, so how come you don't verify the Hadīths of the Messenger(صلى الله عليه وسلم), and whether he really did say it?

لو قيل لك : أنَّ فلانًا قال عن شخصٍ تحبه : كذا وكذا لذهبت تتحقَّق عن صحَّةِ ما قيل عنه فلماذا لا تتحقَّق من أحاديث الرسول عليه الله هل فعلا قالها ؟

19) It was common amongst many of the Sahābah, that if he narrated a Hadīth, he would say after it: "or close to that, or similar to that, or something like that" and similar to these phrases that show their severe precautions, O Allāh how great of a people they were, how strict their sanctity [of preserving the Prophet's words] were, and how excellent are their traces they left behind for the people [as an example to follow], and how bad is the traces left by the people [of our times] in comparison to them.

كان كثيرًا من الصَّحابة إذا حدَّثَ بحديثِ قال عَقِبَهُ: أو قريبًا من ذلك ، أو نحو ذلك ، أو شبيهًا بذلك ، ونحو هذه العبارات . الدَّالَّة على شِدّةِ توقّيهم ، فللهِ دَرُّ هُم من أقوام ، ما أشدَّ وَرَعَهُم وما أحسن أثرهم على النَّاس وأسوأ أثر النَّاس عليهم

20) {The most beloved names to Allāh are those which describe one as a slave of Allāh or which are derived from the name Muhammâd}. This phrase has become widespread among the people as if it's a Hadīth and they attribute it to the Prophet(صلی الله علیه وسلم), as if it's in the Sahīhayn [Bukhārī and Muslim] or one of them, and I did not find any basis for it after immensely searching for it in the books of Ahlal Hadīth, so whoever attributed it to the Prophet(صلی الله علیه وسلم) has entered into the severe punishment [of taking his seat in the hellfire], because the least that can be said about it, is that it's unknown.

أحبُّ الأسماء إلى الله ما عُبِّدَ وَحُمِّد) هذا اللَّفظ اشتهر بين النَّاس أنَّه حديث ويعزونه إلى النَّبي عَيْه وسلم وكأنَّه في) الصَّحيحين أو في أحدهما ولم أجد له أصلًا بعد البحث الشديد عنه في كتب أهل الحديث فمن نسبه إلى علم والله فقد دخل في الصَّديدين أو في أحدهما ولم أجد له أصلًا الأحوال لا بعلم حاله الوعيد الشَّديد لأنَّه على أقلَّ الأحوال لا بعلم حاله

21) An example of the men whose Hadīths revolve around between being weak and very weak are: {al-Hajjāj ibn Arta'}, {'Alī ibn Zayd ibn Jad'ān}, {Rushdayn ibn Sa'd}, {Humayd al-A'raj al-Qās}, {'Attiyyâh al-'Ūfee}, {'Āsim ibn 'Ubaydillâh ibn 'Āsim ibn 'Omar ibn al-Khattāb}, {The Hadīths of the Trustworthy Mudallisīn whenever they do not clarify hearing [the Hadīth]

while being among those who are famous for Tadlīs}.

أمثلة لرجال أحاديثهم دائرة بين الضعف والضعف الشَّديد: (الحجَّاج بن أرطأة ، علي بن زيد بن جدعان ، رشدين بن سعد ، حميد الأعرج القاص ، عطية العوفي ، عاصم بن عبيد الله بن عاصم بن عمر بن الخطاب ، أحاديث المدلسين الثقات إذا لم يصرحوا بالسماع واشتهروا بالتدليس)

22) The Hadīth: {The wise man is the one who takes account of himself and strives for that which is after death} was narrated by al-Tirmidhī(حمه الله الله علي ), and in the chain of the Hadīth is Abū Bakr ibn Abī Maryam, and he is weak in Hadīth, and when al-Hākim(حمه الله ) said this Hadīth is Sahīh, al-Dhahabī(حمه الله ) rebuked him by saying: {No, by Allāh Abū Bakr ibn Abī Maryam is week/flimsy}, and he mentioned in another place: {His weakness is agreed upon}.

حديث (الكَيِّس من دان نفسه وعمل لما بعد الموت) رواه التَّرمذيّ ، والحديث في إسناده أبو بكر بن أبي مريم وهو ضعيف الحديث ولمَّا قال الحاكم هذا حديث صحيح تَعَقَّبهُ الذهبيّ بقوله: لا والله أبو بكر بن أبي مريم واهٍ وقال عنه في موضع آخر مُجْمعً على ضعفه

23) {If the heart has Khushū', the body/limbs would have Khushū'} is a Munkar report, infact it's Fabricated.

24) {Every matter of importance that isn't begun with Bismillāhi al-Rahmāni al-Raheem, then it's void [of any barakah].}, this report is Munkar, and there is also inconsistencies within the chain which increases its weakness & displays its discrepancy.

(كل أمر ذي بال لا يبدأ فيه بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم فهو أقطع) هذا الخبر منكر وفي سنده أيضا اختلاف يزيد في ضعفه ويبيّنُ نكارته

The saying of a Tābi'ī wherein it has no place for Ijtihād, then what's correct is that it doesn't take the ruling of being elevated [to the Prophet], such as the statement of Sa'īd ibn Jubayr(حمه الله ): {Whoever cuts [i.e. Removes] an amulet from a person, it is as if he's freed a slave}

قول التَّابعيّ إذا كان لا مجال فيه للاجتهاد الصَّواب أنَّ ليس له حكم الرَّفع كقول سعيد بن جبير (من قطع تميمةً من إنسان كان كعدل رقبة)

Two narrations have been reported pertaining the virtue of praying in Bayt al-Maqdis, the 1st narration: {That it's equivalent to 500 Salāh} and it's defective/weak, and the 2nd narration: {That it's equivalent to 250 Salāh}, this has nothing wrong with its chain, al-Fasawī(حمه الله ) & others have narrated it.

ورد في فضل الصلاة ببيت المقدس روايتان ، الراوية الأولى (أنَّها تعدل خمسمائة صلاة) وهي معلولة ، والراوية الثانية (أنها تعدل مائتين وخمسين صلاة) هذه لا بأس بإسنادها رواها الفسوي وغير

27) The Hadīth: {On this day you have been allowed to take off ihram when you have thrown the stones at the jamrahs, that is, everything prohibited during the state of ihram is lawful

except intercourse with a woman. If the evening comes before you go round this House (the Ka'bah) you will remain in the sacred state (i.e. ihram), just like the state in which you were before you threw stones at the jamrahs} is #Defective\_Weak.

حديث: (إن هذا يوم رُخص لكم فيه إذا رميتم جمرة العقبة أن تحلوا, فإذا غربت الشمس ولم تطوفوا بالبيت عدتم حُرما كما . بدأتم) معلول

28) The Hadīth: {May Allāh curse the one who sits in the middle of a Lecture} is Defective/Weak.

The Hadīth: {Do not call a hypocrite sayyid (master), for if he is a sayyid, you will displease your Lord, Most High.} is Defective/Weak.

30) The Addition [in the du'ā after the Adhān]: {Innâka Lā Tukhlifu al-Mī'ād} is a Munkar Anamolous addition, it's not proven to accept it in any case whatsoever, and it's not allowed to mention it.

The Addition: {or they will certainly be of less account with Allah than the beetle which rolls dung with its nose.}, Hishām ibn Sa'd was alone in narrating this, and he has a poor memory.

32) The Hadīth: {Paradise lies beneath the feet of the Mothers} is a Munkar Hadīth which isn't authentic from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم), infact several Scholars have certified that it's Fabricated.

33) Fundamental Hadīth Principle: Every narration from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) that mentions: {He's forgiven for what has passed and what is to pass}, the phrase {what is to pass [wa mā ta'akhar].} is Shātha [Anamalous/Weak].

34) The Hadīth: {Hold onto her feet [i.e. Please & Obey your mother], so you'll be rewarded with Jannâh} was narrated by Abū Dāwūd(ححمه الله ) in his Sunan, and it is a #Good Hadīth, the like of it is used as evidence, and it is a proof regarding the enormous rights the parents have.

35) The Hadīth: {Every boy is mortgaged by his 'Aqiqah, so slaughter for him on the seventh day, and shave his head, and name him.}, this is the #Strongestreported Hadīth pertaining the 'Aqīqah.

The Hadīth: {Whoever prays 4 [Rak'ahs] before and after Dhuhr, Allāh will make the hellfire Harām for him} is Weak & Disconnected.

The Hadīth: {Salāh in congregation is 27 times greater than Salāh alone}, this doesn't prove that it's permissible to pray Salāh individually, rather it is to show the level of greatness.

38) More than {50 Hadīths} have been narrated from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) pertaining the obligation of performing Salāh in congregation.

39) The Hadīth: {None of you [truly] believes until his desires are subservient to that which I have brought.} is weak, it revolves around [the narrator] Nu'aym ibn Hamād al-Khuzā'ī(حصه), and he was weakened by Abū Dāwūd(الله), al-Nasā'ī(حمه الله)) and a group of Scholars.

(Sunan] al-Nasā'ī and Musnad Ahmad doesn't have a man who's a liar or fabricator in their chains, and likewise with Sunan Abī Dāwūd, as for al-Tirmidhī and Ibn Mājah, they have some, and they are very few.

The Hadīth {Whoever leads someone to good, he is like the one who does it} is Munkar, what can be used instead is: {He who guides (others) to an act of goodness, will have a reward similar to that of its doer} It was narrated by Muslim in his Sahīh.

42) The Hadīth: {Whoever seeks knowledge to contend with the scholars, or to use it to argue with the fools, and to have people's faces turn towards him, then he shall be admitted to the Fire} is Weak, but it's meaning is correct and what can be used instead is [The Hadīth Qudsī]:

{I am the One Who is most free from want of partners}

The Hadīths that: {Wudū' must be made for women who experience irregular non-menstrual bleeding for every Salāh} are all Defective/Weak according to the Strongest opinion amongst the the Scholars of Hadīth, and the one who has urinary incontinence would be joined along with that.

44) The Hadīth: {Cure your sick ones by giving Sadaqah} is Weak

45) The Hadīth: {Giving Sadaqah extinguishes the Lord's anger} is Munkar and isn't Authentic.

The Hadīth: {Whoever recites 'Qul Huwa Allāhu Ahad' ten times, a house would be built for him in Jannâh} is Weak.

The Hadīth: {Verily, Allāh will deter 70 types of bad deaths because of Sadaqah} isn't Authentic.

48) If the text of the Hadīth differs, but the meaning & narration is agreed upon, it is said: {Narrated by al-Bukhārī and Muslim}, and there's no difference between the terms 'Rawāhul Bukhārī' or 'Akhrajahul Bukhārī'. [i.e. Both mean Narrated by al-Bukhārī].

The Dhikr: {Yā Hayyu Yā Qayyūm Bi-Rahmatika Astaghīth, Asluh Lī Sha'nī Kulahu Walā Takilni ila Nafsī Tarfat 'Ayn} in the morning & evening Adhkār has a #Hassan Chain.

50) The Dhikr: {Asbahnā 'ala Fitrat al-Islām wa Kalimat al-Ikhlās, Wa Deenu Nabiyinā Muhammâd, wa milati Abīnā Ibrāhīma Hanīfan Musliman} has an #AuthenticChain.

ذِكْرُ : (أصبحنا على فطرة الإسلام وكلمة الإخلاص ، ودين نبينا محمد عليه وسلة أبينا إبر اهيم حنيفًا مسلمًا) إسناده . صحيح

The Hadīth {Bismillāh, Tawakaltu 'Ala Allāh Walā Hawlā Walā Quwatta ilā Billāh} comes from the chain of Ibn Jurayj from Ishāq ibn 'Abdillāh ibn Abī Talha from Anas ibn Mālik, and it is Defective/Weak.

حديث (بسم الله توكلت على الله ولا حول ولا قوة إلا بالله) من طريق ابن جُريج عن إسحاق بن عبد الله بن أبي طلحة عن أنس بن مالك و هو معلول

The Hadīth: Had you said in the evening: {A'ūthu Bi-Kalimāt-illāhi al-Tāmmāt min Shari Mā Khalaq}, it was narrated by Muslim, and this is specifically for the evening, excluding the morning, due to the clear context of the Hadīth.

حديث: أَمَا لو قلت حين أمسيت : (أعوذ بكلمات الله التامات من شر ما خلق) رواه مسلم وهذا خاص بالمساء دون الصباح . لظاهر الحديث

The Hadīth: {The Messenger of Allah (عليه والله) forbade eating two dates at once}, this is while eating in the company of others, and during the times of hunger, as of right now [i.e. our situation] or whoever was alone, then there's nothing wrong with doing so.

حديث : (نهى عليه الله أن يقرن الرجل بين التمرتين) هذا في الأكل الجماعي وفي زمن الجوع أما الآن أو من كان وحده . فلا مانع

The addition: {Rabbî al-Malā'ikati wa-Rūh} after Salāt al-Witr is a #Weak Addition.

. زيادة (ربّ الملائكة والرُّوح) بعد صلاة الوتر زيادة ضعيفة

The Hadīth: {The Witr is a duty, so whoever doesn't perform Witr is not from us} isn't Authentic.

. حديث : (الوترحق فمن لم يوتر فليس منا) لا يصح

The statement when leaving from Salāt al-Maghrib: {Allāhummá Ajirnī min al-Nār seven times}, this Hadīth has Idtirāb [inconsistencies within the chain], because al-Hārith ibn Muslim is not known, and it was weakened/defective by Imām Abū 'Īsa [al-Tirmidhī] and he considered it as a Mawqūf Hadīth [i.e. Authentic from the Sahābī, not the Prophet], whereas Ibn al-Jawzī leaned towards its weakness in all cases.

قول عند الانصراف من صلاة المغرب: (اللهم أجرني من النار سبع مرات) هذا الحديث فيه اضطراب لأنَّ الحارث بن مسلم غير معروف وأعلَّه الإمام أبو عيسى ورجَّح وقفه ، ومال ابن الجوزيّ إلى تضعيفه مطلقًا.

The Hadīth: {If you have always been good (benevolent) to one of them [i.e. Your wife], she will say, 'I have never received any good from you'.} This is not for all women, the

Messenger(صلى الله عليه وسلم) is speaking about some women, otherwise you will find from among them the righteous and grateful.

حديث : (لو أحسنتَ لإحداهنَ الدهر ، قالت: ما رأيت منك خيرًا قط) ليس لكل النّساء فالرّسول عليه لله يتحدّث عن بعض النساء وإلا فمنهنّ الصالحات الشاكرات

The Hadīths pertaining: {Raising the hands at all places during the Salāh} are all Munkar, and what's affirmed is four places. Three of them are agreed upon by the Majority of the Scholars of Hadīth, and what's differed upon is rising from the first Tashahhûd.

أحاديث : (رفع اليدين في كل موضع من الصلاة) كلها منكرة والثابت أربعة مواضع ثلاثة اتفق عليها أكثر أهل الحديث واختلف في القيام من التشهد الأول

Some of the Mutakalimeen have put forth 4 conditions for the Mutawātir, and this is False, and what's correct regarding the definition of Mutawātir is: "What is proven with a chain to the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) and the Ummâh has recieved it with acceptance", therefore the Hadīth of 'Omar ibn al-Khattāb(رضي الله عنه): {Verily, Actions are but by intentions} would be included within the Mutawātir [Hadīths].

جعل بعض المتكلمين أربعة شروط للمتواتر وهذا باطل والصحيح في معنى المتواتر: ما ثبت إسناده إلى النبي علم وسلواللم وتلقته الأمة بالقبول فيدخل في المتواتر حينئذ حديث عمر بن الخطاب رضى الله عنه (إنّما الأعمال بالنّيات)

60) The Hadīth: {Regarding the man who consecutively recited in his Salāh 'Qul Huwa Allāhu Ahad', so the Prophet(صلی الله علیه وسلم) said: 'Inform him that Allāh loves him'}, this report was weakened/impugned by Ibn Hazm and al-Sājī followed him [in his weakening], but what's correct is that it's #Authentic.

حديث : (الرَّجل الذي يكرر في صلاته قل هو الله أحد فقال عليه وسلم الله أخد فقال عليه وسلم الله يُحبه) طعن في هذا الخبر ابن حزم وتبعه الساجي والصّواب أنَّه صحيح

The reported Hadīths regarding the virtues of Makkâh and al-Madīnah are Stronger in Authenticity than the reported Hadīths pertaining the virtues of al-Shām, and there are many [Hadīths], just like there are many Hadīths & Mutawātir [Hadīths] narrated regarding the virtues of al-Shām.

الأحاديث الواردة في فضل مكَّة والمدينة أصحُّ من الأحاديث الواردة في فضل الشام وهي كثيرة كما أنَّه ورد في فضل الأحاديث الشّام أحاديث كثيرة ومتواترة

62) It's impermissible to Authentic and Weaken [Hadīths] based upon the outwardness of the chains, because this would result in a severe offence of doing injustice to the Sunnâh.

. لا يجوز التصحيح و لا التضعيف بناءً على ظواهر الأسانيد لأنَّ هذا سيجنى على السّنَّة جنايةً عظيمة

- 63) The Hadīth: {The best of you are those who live long and do good deeds} is a #Good Hadīth
  - حدیث (خیرکم من طال عمره وحسن عمله) حدیث جید
- among men which are tantamount to unbelief: slandering one's lineage and lamentation on the dead}. As for a person who informs about himself that he's from a particular tribe, then there's nothing wrong with this according to the agreement of the Scholars.
  - في صحيح مسلم أنَّ النّبي عَلَمُ وَاللهِ قال: (اثنتان في الناس هما بهم كفر ، الطعن في النسب والنياحة على الميت) أما كون الإنسان يخبر عن نفسه بأنَّه من القبيلة الفلائيَّة فهذا لا نزاع فيه باتفاق العلماء
- The Hadīth: {Islām began as something strange and it will return to being something strange}, this is regarding the matters/affairs that are relative, it would be strange during a time compared to another, within a land in comparison to another, within a place compared to another, it might be strange for a person in comparison to another, and this is because of his strong persistence and attentiveness to the affairs [surrounding him], and due to his strong God-Consciousness.
  - حديث (بدأ الإسلام غريبًا وسيعود غريبًا . . ) هذا من الأمور النسبيّة ، يكون غريبًا في زمن دون زمن ، في بلدٍ دون بلد ، في مكانِ دون مكان ، وقد يكون غريبًا عند شخصٍ دون شخص ، فهذا لقوّة تمسُّكه ولتدقيقه في المسائل ، ولقوة ورعه
- The Hadīth: {Islām began as something strange and it will return to being something strange}, this doesn't mean that a person gives up [i.e. Surrenders] to the environment wherein he says: Islām is strange today, then sits down, no, the future is for Islām, and the proofs are Mutawātirah [Explicit and Numerous] from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) that the future is for Islām, and that the Rightly Guided Khilāfah will return, and that the present situation of this Ummâh would be linked to its past.
  - حديث (بدأ الإسلامُ غريبًا وسيعود غريبًا . . ) وليس معنى هذا أنّ الإنسان يستسلم للواقع يقول: الإسلام اليوم غريب ثم يجلس ، لا ، فالمستقبل للإسلام ، وأن الخلافة الراشدة ستعود يجلس ، لا ، فالمستقبل للإسلام ، وأن الخلافة الراشدة ستعود ، وأن حاضر هذه الأمة سبر تبط بماضيها
- The Hadīth of 'Amr ibn Sharīd from his Father regarding the prohibition of leaning on your left hand behind one's back, and that it's a sitting which causes the wrath [of Allāh] upon a person, is #Defective due to it being Mursal, although a person must avoid and stay away from doing this.
  - حديث عمرو بن شريد عن أبيه في النَّهي عن الاتكاء على اليد اليسرى خلف الظهر وأنَّها جلسة المغضوب عليهم معلول بالإرسال ومع ذلك ينبغي للإنسان أن يجتنب ويتقى هذا
- The Weak Hadīths in Fadā'il al-A'māl [Virtuous Acts] is divided into 2 types: The 1st type: 'Whose weakness is agreed upon', then this isn't permissible to be acted upon in all cases, and the 2nd type: 'What is differed Upon', this Imām weakens, and this Imām Authenticates, then this is what's permissible to be acted upon in the Fadā'il according to those who adopt

that view [i.e. Those who say you can act upon the weak Hadīth in Fadā'il].

الأحاديث الضعيفة في فضائل الأعمال تنقسم إلى قسمين : القسم الأول: ما أتفق على ضعفه ، فهذا لا يجوز العمل به مطلقًا ، الأمر الثاني: ما أختلف فيه ، هذا يُضعفه وهذا يُصححه ، فهذا الذي يسوغ العمل به في الفضائل عند من يقول . دناك

69) What's correct from the sayings of the Scholars of Hadīth is the permissibility of narrating a Hadīth by its meaning, under certain conditions: The 1st condition: That he's from the people of Knowledge, because the Jāhil who doesn't understand [Hadīth] might apply it incorrectly, and that he might mention an exemption [of something from the Hadīth] without mentioning the [actual] exemption from it or vice versa, The 2nd condition: That he must be knowledgeable pertaining what is given off from the meaning [of the Hadīth], The 3rd condition: That this is not done within the Names and Attributes [of Allāh], for it is obligatory to mention the Hadīths pertaining the Names and Attributes [of Allāh] by its exact wordings, because it's not permissible to mention the Attribute [of Allāh] by its synonyms, The 4th condition: That this is not performed in the restricted Adhkār [i.e. The Adhkār the Prophet specifically mentioned], because the restricted Adhkār must be mentioned with its exact wordings, since you are in a state of worship with [the utterance of] Dhikr by its wordings, not its meanings, so it's permissible [to narrate a Hadīth by its meanings] if the conditions have been met, otherwise it's not allowed.

الصواب من قولي أهل الحديث جواز رواية الحديث بالمعنى وذلك بشروط: الشرط الأول: أن يكون من أهل العلم ، لأنَّ الجاهل الذي لا يفهم قد يأتي به على غير وجهه ، ولأنَّه قد يذكر المستثنى دون المستثنى منه أو العكس ، الشرط الثاني: أن يكون عالمًا بما يُحيل المعاني ، الشرط الثالث: أنْ لا يكون هذا في الأسماء والصفات ، فإنَّه يجب نقل أحاديث الأسماء والصفات بألفاظها لأنَّه لا يجوز أنْ تذكر الصفة بمرادفها ، الشرط الرابع: أن لا يكون هذا في الأذكار المقيدة ، لأنَّ الأذكار المقيدة ، لأنَّ الأذكار المقيدة يجب ذكر ها بألفاظها ، فأنت متعبد بالذكر بلفظه لا بمعناه ، فإذا توفرت الشروط جاز وإلا فلا

كان يخطب على المنبر ، وبينما هو يخطب كان يقول: يا سارية الجبل الجبل ، أي: الزم الجبل ، الزم  $\tau$  في الأثر أن عمر الجبل ، وهذه القصة رواها البيهقي في دلائل النبوة ، وابن عساكر في تاريخه ، وفي الأسانيد لين ، ولكن قوى هذه القصة بالجبل ، وهذه القصة بالمجموع طائفة من المتأخرين ، فقالوا: أنَّ القصة بمجموعها حسنة ، وأما بمفردها ففيها كلام

71) The Athar [Report] of 'Omar ibn al-Khattāb(رضي الله عنه) that du'ā is held between the heavens and the Earths [i.e. Du'ā doesn't reach the Heavens] until you send blessings upon your Prophet, this report isn't Authentic from the Messenger of Allāh(صلى الله عليه وسلم).

أثر عمر بن الخطاب رضي الله عنه بأنَّ الدُّعاء مُعلَّق بين السَّماء والأرض ما لم تُصلَّ على نبيك فهذا خبرٌ لا يصح عن رسول الله علموالله . The narrated Isrā'eelī report in which Allāh(عز وجل) says: {Verily, from amongst My slaves is he whose Ēmān cannot be rectified except through poverty, and were I to make him rich, it would surely corrupt him. And Verily, from amongst My slaves is he whose Ēmān cannot be rectified except through richness, and were I to make him poor, it would surely corrupt him}. It was narrated by al-Hakīm al-Tirmidhī in "al-Nawādir" and it's weak, however the meaning is correct.

يقول: (إنَّ من عبادي من لا يصلح إيمانه إلَّا الفقر ولو أغنيته لأفسده ذلك ، وإنَّ من Y الأثر الإسرائيلي الوارد في أنَّ الله عبادي من لا يصلح إيمانه إلا الغنى ، ولو أفقرته لأفسده ذلك) رواه الحكيم النَّرمذيّ في النوادر وهو ضعيف لكن المعنى . صحيح

The famous Athar [Report]: {Whoever has a lot of sins, then let them give others water to drink}, this report has no basis from the Messenger of Allāh(صلی الله علیه وسلم), and it's not proven from the Sahābah(رضي الله عنهم), rather Ibn 'Abbās(رضي الله عنهما) was asked about the best kind of Sadaqah? So he replied: "Giving someone water to drink from", and he used as evidence that the inhabitants of hell would say: {Pour upon us some water or from whatever Allah has provided you} [7:50], so this is a proof regarding the virtue of water.

الأثر المشهور (أنَّ من كثرت ذنوبه فليسقِ الماء) هذا الخبر لا أصل له عن رسول الله عيد والله على والم يثبت عن الصحابة سقي الماء واستدل على هذا بأن أهل النار :رضي الله عنهم, وإنما سُئل عبد الله بن عباس عن أفضل الصدقات؟ فقال يقولون: {أَنْ أَفِيضُوا عَلَيْنَا مِنَ الْمَاءِ أَوْ مِمَّا رَزَقَكُمُ الله} [الأعراف:50]. فهذا دليلٌ على فضل الماء

74) It has been narrated in the Sahīhayn: That the Prophet(صلی الله علیه وسلم) said: {Whoever builds a Masjid for the sake of Allâh, Allāh will build for him a house in Jannâh}, but if a man builds a Mosque in the desert where nobody prays in it, he wouldn't receive this reward, because what's intended: Is to built a Mosque for people to pray in.

جاء في الصحيحين: أنَّ النَّبي عَلَيْ وَاللهِ قال: (من بَنَى شِهِ مسجدًا بَنَى الله له بيتًا في الجنَّة) ولو أنَّ رجلًا بنى مسجدًا في . الصَّحراء لا يصلى به أحدًا لم يحصل له هذا الأجر ، لأنَّ المقصود: أنْ تَثْنِي مسجدًا يُصلى فيه

75) The narrated Hadīth from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) that he wiped his head twice or thrice during wudū' is a #Weak Hadīth.

. الحديث الوارد عن النبي على الله بأنه مسح رأسه مرتين أو ثلاثة في الوضوء حديث ضعيف

The narrated Hadīth regarding the Adhān in the ear of the newborn is #Weak, not authentic from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم), and likewise the Iqāmah in the ear of the boy, there's not a single Hadīth from the Messenger of Allāh(صلى الله عليه وسلم) regarding that, all the reports regarding this [matter] are Munkar.

الحديث الوارد في الأذان في أذن المولود ضعيف لا يصح عن النَّبي عليه وسلم وكذلك الإقامة في أذن الصَّبيّ لا يثبت في ذلك حديث عن رسول الله عليه وسلم كل الأخبار في هذا مُنكرة

<sup>77)</sup> Imām Yahyā ibn Sa'īd al-Qattān, Imām Muhammâd ibn Yahyā al-Thuhalī, Imām Ahmad, al-'Uqaylī and al-Dāraqutnī have agreed that all the Hadīths related to giving a single Salāms [To Complete Salāh] are #Weak.

اتفق الإمام يحيى بن سعيد القطان ، والإمام محمد بن يحيى الذهلي ، والإمام أحمد ، والعقيلي ، والدار قطني على أن كل الأحاديث في التسليمة الواحدة فهي ضعيفة

The narrated Hadīths of [the Prophet] going to the grave [of the deceased] and scattering three handfuls of soil [from the Earth] over the graves are all Munkar, and there's nothing authentic from that at all.

. الأحاديث الواردة في الحثو على القبر ثلاث حَثَيات كلها مُنكرة ولا يصح من ذلك شيء

Abū Dāwūd has narrated 2 Hadīths regarding [du'ā at] the "Multazam" {(place of clinging) is the part of the Ka'bah that is between the Black Stone and the door of the Ka'bah}: The first person in the chain is: al-Muthanā ibn al-Sabāh, and he is Matrūk al-Hadīth [Completely Abandoned], and as for the second: in the chain is al-Hajjāj ibn Arta', and he is #Weak in Hadīth.

روى أبو داود في الملتزم حديثين: الأول في إسناده: المثنى بن الصباح، وهو متروك الحديث، والثاني: في إسناده الحجاج بن أرطأة وهو ضعيف الحديث

B0) There's not a single Hadīth that's authentic from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) regarding [du'ā at] the "Multazam", however there's nothing wrong with standing at the "Multazam" due to it being authentic from Ibn 'Abbās(رضي الله عنهما), and it's not strange to say that: It takes the ruling of being raised to the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم), because in reality, there is no place for making Ijtihād in it, wherein a man comes to stand between the Hajr al-Aswad [The Black Stone] and the door [of the Ka'bah] out of his own Ijtihād, what's apparent: Is that it takes the ruling of being Marfū' [i.e. Elevated and Coming from the Prophet].

لا يصح عن النبي على الله في الملتزم حديث ، لكن لا بأس بالوقوف عند الملتزم لثبوته عن ابن عباس ، وقد يقال وغير بعيد هذا: بأنَّ له حكم المرفوع لأنه لا مجال في الحقيقة للاجتهاد بحيث يأتي رجل يقف بين الحجر الأسود ، وبين الباب . مجتهدًا ، الظاهر: أن لهذا حكم المرفوع

stomach would be Permissible without being Disliked, because there's no Authentic Hadīth from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) regarding the impermissibility of doing that, and by principle it's permissible [unless an authentic text prohibits doing so].

وردت أحاديث أنَّ النَّبي عَيْمُواللهِ نهى عن الاضطجاع على البطن ، وأن هذه نومةٌ جهنمية ، وأنها نومة أهل النار ، ويوجد من صحَّح هذه الأحاديث من العلماء ، ولكن هذه الأحاديث جاءت من طريق يحيى بن أبي كثير ، عن يعيش بن طِهْفه ، عن أبيه ، عن النبي عَيْمُواللهِ وفي هذه الأحاديث اضطراب ، وقد أشار إلى شيء من ذلك الإمام البخاري رحمه الله ، والدارقطني في العلل ، وإن كانت ظاهر الأسانيد الصحَّة إلَّا أنَّ فيها اضطرابًا والصَّواب: أنَّه لا يصِحُّ في النَّهي عن والدارقطني على البطن حديث ، وكل حديث ورد في النَّهي عن النَّوم على البطن فهو معلول ، وعلى هذا يكون النَّوم على البطن جائزًا بلا كراهة ، لأنَّه لم يثبت حديث عن النَّبي عَيْمُواللهِ في النَّهي عن ذلك ، والأصل الجواز

- B2) It has been narrated in Abī Dāwūd from the chain of Thawr, from al-Husayn al-Hibrānī, from Abī Sa'īd, from Abī Hurayrah, that the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: {If anyone wipes himself with stones, he should do it an odd number of times. If he does so, he has done well; but if not, there is no harm} This report is Defective/Weak.
  - جاء عند أبي داود من طريق ثُور ، عن الحصين الحبراني ، عن أبي سعيد ، عن أبي هريرة ، أنَّ النبي عليه الله قال: (من استجمر فليوتر من فعل فقد أحسن ومن لا فلا حرج). وهذا الخبر معلول
- All the Hadīths from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) regarding Sujūd al-Shukr are Defective/Weak, Sujūd al-Shukr has been proven from Ka'b ibn Mālik(رضي الله عنه) in the Sahīhayn, and this makes one perceive that it takes the ruling of being Marfū' [Elevated & Coming from the Prophet], because how would Ka'b ibn Mālik know about Sujūd al-Shukr? This is an individual act of worship, and I do not think he would do that without any divine command, this is what appears [to me] while knowledge is left to Allāh, that it takes the ruling of being Marfū'.

كل الأحاديث عن النَّبي على الله في سجود الشكر معلولة ، ثبت عن كعب بن مالك في الصحيحين سجود الشكر ، وهذا يُشْعِر بأنَّ له حكم المرفوع ، لأنَّه ما يُدْرِي كعب بن مالك عن سجود الشكر ؟ هذه عبادة مستقلة ، ولا أظنه يفعل ذلك بلا أمر توقيفي ، هذا ممَّا يظهر والعلم عند الله أنَّ له حكم المرفوع

84) Every Hadīth that has been narrated of the need to wash your penis and testicles from preseminal fluid is weak, and what's preserved from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) is that he said: {He should wash his penis and perform wudū'}.

. كل حديث ورد في غسل الأنثيين من المذي فهو ضعيف ، المحفوظ عن النَّبي عليه سلم قال: يغسل ذكره ويتوضأ

85) Every Hadīth that has been narrated from the Prophet(صلی الله علیه وسلم) of prohibiting the person in Janābah from reciting the Qur'ān, then it's #Weak.

كل حديث ورد عن النبي عليه سلم في نهى الجُنب عن قراءة القرآن فهو ضعيف

86) The Hadīth: {Allāhummâ Bārik Lanā Fī Rajab Wa Sha'bān Wa Ballighnā Ramadān}. It was narrated by al-Tabarānī(حمه الله) and it is a #Munkar report which isn't Authentic from the

(صلى الله عليه وسلم) Messenger of Allāh

. حديث (اللهمَّ بارك لنا في رجب وشعبان وبلِّغنا رمضان). رواه الطبراني وهو خبر مُنكر لم يصح عن رسول الله صلى الله

- 87) Several Hadīths have been narrated that the Lord, the Mighty and Majestic, descends on the middle of the night of Sha'bān [i.e. 15th Night], so Allāh will forgive for every slave that doesn't associate partners onto Him, and during this time: The provisions are divided and every affair is decreed, and the reports pertaining this are numerous, and it's all #Weak, nothing from that is Authentic from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم).
  - ينزل في النصف من ليلة شعبان فيغفر الله لكل عبد لا يُشرك بالله شيئًا ، وفي هذا الوقت: تُقسم Y وردت أحاديث أن الرب . الأرزاق والآجال ، والأخبار في هذا كثيرة وكلها ضعيفة ولا يصح عن النَّبي عليه والله من ذلك شيء
- - حديث الزُّهْري عن نبهان ، عن أم سلمة ، أنَّ النَّبي عَيْمُواللهُم قال: (أَفْعَمْيَاوَانِ أَنْتُمَا). هذا حديث صحيح في أصح قولي أهل الحديث ، ونبهان صدوق ، وقد صحَّح له التَّرمذيّ وهذا يرفع جهالته ، وكذلك صحَّح له ابن خزيمة وابن حبان وجماعة ، ولم يأتِ بما يُنْكَر عليه ، ومن لم يُوَثَق وصحَّحَ له أحد الأئمة المُبَرَّزِين واستقام مَروِيَّه فلِنَّه يُصحَحَّ حديثه ولا ينزل حينئذِ ولم يأتِ بما يُنْكَر عليه ، ومن لم يُوَثَق وصحَّحَ له أحد الأئمة المُبَرَّزِين واستقام مَروِيَّه فلِنَّه يُصحَحَّ حديثه ولا ينزل حينئذِ .
- 89) The Hadīth of 'Abdul Razzāq from Ma'mar from al-Zuhrī from Sālim from Ibn 'Omar that the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) said to 'Omar: {May you wear garments that are new, and may you be praised in your lifetime, and may you die a martyr}, this report is considered Munkar according to the agreement of the Hufādh.
  - حديث عبد الرزاق عن مَعْمَر عن الزُّهْرِيِّ عن سالم عن ابن عمر أنَّ النَّبِيِّ عَلَيْهِ قال لِعُمَر: (اِلبس جديدًا ، وعِش حميدًا ، وعِش الخفاظ ، ومُتْ شهيدًا) هذا خبر منكر باتفاق الحفاظ
- 90) The Hadīth: {Alhamdulilahi-lathi Ath-haba 'anī al-Atha wa 'Āfānī} was narrated by Ibn Mājah and it's #Weak, and there's nothing Authentic in this topic, neither this Hadīth or other than it, and the Hadīth: {Whenever the Messenger of Allāh(صلى الله عليه وسلم) would exit from the bathroom, he would say: 'Ghufrānak'}, This report is #Defective due to 2 defects: The first defect: The Jahālah [Unknownness] of Yūsuf ibn Abī Burdah, and the second defect: That the Tafarrud [Singular narration] of Yūsuf ibn Abī Burdah pertaining this report cannot be relied upon, for this Hadīth is a main Hadīth in the chapter, and it's not known except from this chain, and the Usūl [Main Hadīths of the chapter] aren't accepted from other than the

Trustworthy Narrators [When they are alone in narrating a Hadīth].

حديث (الحمد الله الذي أذهب عنّي الأذى وعافاني) رواه ابن ماجه وهو ضعيف ، ولا يصح في الباب شيء لا هذا الحديث ولا غيره وحديث (كان رسول الله عليه والله عليه الله عليه الله عليه الأولى: جهالة يوسف بن أبي بردة أبي بردة في هذا الخبر لا يحتمل ، فإنّ هذا الحديث أصلٌ في الباب ولا يُعرف إلا من هذا الطريق ، والأصول لا تُقبل عن غير الثقات .

91) The Hadīth: {Ribā has 70 odd types, the least [serious] being a man committing Zinā with his Mother}. This report is Fabricated, it has no basis from the Messenger of Allāh( صلّی الله علیه), al-Hākim(رحمه الله) has narrated it in his Mustadrak and Authenticated it, and this is an error from him, this report is #Fabricated, however it's proven in [Musnad] al-Bazzār from Ibn Mas'ūd(رضی الله عنه) that he said: {Ribā has 70 odd types, and Shirk is similar to that}.

حديث (الرّبا بضعٌ وسبعون بابًا أدناها كنكاح الرّجل أمه) هذا خبرٌ موضوعٌ لا أصل له عن رسول الله وقد رواه الحاكم في المستدرك وصحّحه وهذه غلطةٌ منه ، هذا خبرٌ موضوع ولكن صحّ عند البزّار أن ابن مسعود قال: (الربا بضع وسبعون بابًا والشرك مثل ذلك)

92) The Hadīth of sending 10 Prayers upon the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) in the morning and evening, this was narrated by al-Tabarānī(رحمه الله) and others, but there's a break in the chain, and there's nothing authentic from the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) regarding this topic.

حديث الصَّلاة على النَّبيّ عليه وسلم عشرًا في الصباح والمساء ، هذا رواه الطبراني وغيره وفي إسناده انقطاع ولا يصح عن . النَّبي عليه وسلم شيء في هذا الباب

The Hadīth: {The one who holds onto my Sunnâh during the times of corruption of my Ummâh will have 50 rewards, they [i.e. Sahābah] said: O Messenger of Allāh: From us or from them [i.e. Those who come after], he replied: Rather, from amongst you}. This report has a #Weak chain, in the chain is 'Omar ibn Shākir who isn't to be used as evidence, and this [Hadīth] is from the isolated narrations from al-Tirmidhī [i.e. Not found in the other 5 books of Hadīth], he mentioned it and narrated it with 3 narrators in the chain [to the Prophet].

حديث (المُتَمَسِّكٌ بسنَّتِي عند فسادِ أُمَّتِي له أجرُ خمسين ، قالوا يا رسول الله: منَّا أو منهم؟ قال: بل منكم). هذا الخبر إسناده . . ضعيف في إسناده عمر بن شاكر لا يُحتج به ، وهو من أفراد الترمذي قد ذكره وأسنده تُلاَثِيًّا

الحديث الوارد في النّهي عن الصّلاة خلف من بَصَقَ تُجَاه القبلة فقال النبي عليه الله : (لا يصلي بكم ، فلما حضرت الصلاة وأراد الرجل أن يتقدم منعه الصحابة أن يصلي بهم ، وقالوا: إنّ رسول الله عليه الله عنه من ذلك ، فلما فرغ من الصلاة

ذهب إلى النبي عليه وسلم فقال له النبي عليه وسلم: نعم إنك آذيت الله ورسوله) هذا رواه أبو داود وهذا الخبر ضعيف في إسناده . مجهول

95) The Hadīth: {Verily, Allāh loves the one who can see what's beneficial during the times of confusion}, this Hadīth is Munkar, not authentic from the Messenger of Allāh( وسلم), and the best that can be said about it is that it's from the sayings of some of the Salaf such as al-Hassan al-Basrī and others.

حديث (إنَّ الله يحبُّ صاحب البصر النَّافع عند ورود الشبهات) هذا الخبر مُنكر لا يصح عن رسول الله عليه وسلم ، وأحسن أحواله أن يكون من أقاويل بعض السلف كالحسن البصري وغيره

96) The Hadīth of Safwān ibn 'Assāl: {Indeed, the angels lower down their wings over the student of knowledge, being pleased with what he's doing}. This report has been narrated Mawqūfan and Marfū'an to the Messenger of Allāh(صلى الله عليه وسلم), and what's correct regarding it: Is that it's Mawqūf upon Safwān [i.e. Authentic to this Sahābī], and raising it [to the Prophet] is questionable.

حديث صفوان بن عسَّال: (إنَّ الملائكة لتضعُ أجنحتها لطالب العلم رضًا بما يصنع). هذا الخبر جاء موقوفًا وجاء مر فوعًا إلى رسول الله عليه الله والصواب فيه: أنَّه موقوف على صفوان ، وفي رفعه نظر

97) The Hadīth of Abī Ishāq al-Sabī'ī, from al-Aswad, from 'Ā'isha(صنى الله عنها): {That the Messenger of Allāh(صلى الله عليه وسلم) would sleep in the state of Janābah without touching water}. The outwardness of the chain appears to be Authentic, and thereupon the Later Scholars have gone towards Authenticating it, and it was Authenticated by Ibn 'Abdîl Barr, al-Bayhaqī, Ibn Hazm in "al-Muhallâh", and it's highly likely that the Contemporary Later Scholars have agreed upon its Authenticity as well, whereas it's a Munkar Report according to the Agreement of the Hufādh, and no prominent Imām in Authenticating and Weakening has Authenticated it, rather it was Authenticated by the Later Scholars amongst whom we mentioned, but as for the Early Scholars such as Yahyâ, Ahmad, 'Alī, al-Bukhārī, Muslim, al-Nasā'ī, al-Tirmidhī, Abī Dāwūd, and al-Dāraqutnī: Then they have agreed upon the #Weakness of this Report, and the saying [pertaining this issue] belongs to them, and Abī Ishāq al-Sabī'ī made a mistake in it.

حديث أبي إسحاق السَبِيْعِي ، عن الأسود ، عن عائشة رضي الله عنها: (قد كان رسول الله عليه وسلم بنام جُنبًا من غير أن يمسً ماءً). ظاهر إسناده الصّحّة ومن ثَمَ تواطأ المتأخرون على تصحيحه ، وصححه ابن عبد البر ، وصححه البيهقي ، وصححه ابن حزم في المُحَلِّى ، ويكاد يتفق المتأخرون المعاصرون على صحته أيضًا ، وهو خبرٌ مُنكر باتفاق الحفاظ ولم يُصححه إمامٌ معتبرٌ قوله في التصحيح والتضعيف ، إنما صححه المتأخرون فيمن ذكرنا ، أما الأوائل كيحيى ، وأحمد ، وعلى ، والبخاري ، ومسلم ، والنسائي ، والترمذي ، وأبي داود ، والدار قطني: فأتفقوا على ضعف هذا الخبر ، والقول . قولهم ، وقد غلط فيه أبو إسحاق السَبيْعي

98) The Hadīth: {Whoever washes a deceased person should make Ghusl} is #Defective

حديث: (من غسل ميتًا فليغتسل) معلول

99) The reported Hadīth where the Prophet(صلی الله علیه وسلم) was asked about the 'Aqīqah, so he replied: {Verily Allāh does not love al-'Uqūq and it is as if he disliked the word [al-'Aqīqah]}. This Hadīth is #Weak and isn't Authentic from the Prophet(صلی الله علیه وسلم), and the authors of the Sunan have narrated from the narration of Qatādah from al-Hassan from Sumrah that the Prophet(علیه وسلم صلی) said: {Every boy is mortgaged by his 'Aqīqah}, so this is a proof of calling it: {'Aqīqah}.

الحديث الوارد في أنَّ النبي عَلَمُواللهُ سُئل عن العقيقة فقال: (إنَّ الله لا يحب العقوق وكأنَّه كره الاسم). الحديث هذا ضعيف ولا يصح عن النَّبي عَلَمُواللهُ وقد رَوَى أهل السُئن من رواية قتادة عن الحسن عن سمرة أن النبي عَلَمُواللهُ قال: (كلُّ غلامٍ مُرْدَ عَن النَّبي عَلَمُواللهُ وقد رَوَى أهل السُئن من رواية قتادة عن الحسن عن سمرة أن النبي عَلَمُواللهُ قال: (كلُّ غلامٍ مُرْدَ عَن بعقيقته) فهذا دليلٌ على تسميتها: عقيقة

- 100) The Hadīth of 'Ā'isha(رضي الله عليه وسلم): {I saw the Messenger of Allāh(صلى الله عليه وسلم) praying while sitting cross-legged}, This report is #Defected, even though it is the Tafarrûd [Singular Narration] of Abū Dāwud al-Hafarī who is Thiqah [Trustworthy]
  - حديث عائشة رضي الله عنها (رأيت رسول الله عليه وسليله يُصلِّي متربعًا) هذا الخبر معلول وإن كان قد تفرد به أبو داود . الحفري وهو ثقة
- 101) {Whoever performs Hajj for Allah's pleasure and does not have sexual relations with his wife, and does not do evil or sins then he will return (after Hajj free from all sins) as if he were born anew}, some people add onto the Hadīth an addition, they mention: {he returns back from his [previous] sins}, this addition is not in the Sahīhayn, not either of them, yes it has been narrated, however it is #Shātha [Weak], but its meaning is correct, however we are also in a state of worship by the wording of the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) and showing what he said and what he uttered and what he didn't utter.

مَنْ حَجَّ فَلَمْ يَرْفُتْ وَلَمْ يَفْسُق رَجَعَ كَيَوْمِ وَلَدَتْهُ أُمُّه) ، بعض النَّاس يزيد في الحديث زيادة يقول: (رَجَعَ مِنْ ذُنوبِهِ) هذه ) اللفظة ليست في الصَّحيحين ولا في أحدهما ، نعم هي رُوِيَت لكنَّها شاذَّة والمعنى صحيح لكن نحن متعبدون أيضًا بلفظ النَّبي عَلَيْها شادَّة وبيان ما قال وما نطق به وما لم ينطق به

102) The narrated report: {Whoever separates between a mother and her child, then Allah will separate between him and his beloved on the Day of Judgement} is #Weak.

103) The Hadīth: {Whoever persists in asking for forgiveness, Allah will grant him relief from every worry, and a way out from every hardship, and from every trial well-being} is #Weak and isn't Authentic.

104) In Musnad al-Imām Ahmad(حمه الله تعالى), he said: 'Abdûl Razzāq narrated to us, he said: al-Mundhir ibn al-Nu'mān al-Aftas narrated to us, from Wahab ibn Munbah, from Ibn 'Abbās, from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) that he said: {An army of 12,000 will come out of Aden-Abyan. They will give victory to Allah and His Messenger, they are the best between me and

them}. And this is an #Authentic chain towards the Messenger of Allāh(صلى الله عليه وسلم), and the men of narrators are all Trustworthy, and al-Mundhir ibn al-Nu'mān al-Aftas was Authenticated by Imām Yahyâ Ibn Ma'īn(رحمه الله تعالى) and nobody discredited him.

في مسند الإمام أحمد رحمه الله تعالى قال: حدثنا عبد الرزاق ، قال: حدثنا المنذر بن النعمان الأفطس ، عن وهب بن منبه ، عن ابن عباس ، عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: (يَخْرُ جُ مِنْ عَدَن أَبْيَن اثْنْتَا عَشْرَ أَلْفًا يَنْصُرُونَ اللهَ وَرَسُولُهُ هُمْ خَيْرُ مَنْ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُم) وهذا إسناده صحيح لرسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم ورجاله كلهم ثقات ، والمنذر بن النعمان الأفطس . وَثَقَهُ الإمام ابن معين رحمه الله تعالى ولم يجرحه أحد

105) The Hadīth of 'Abdul Razzāq, from Sufyān, from Khālid al-Haddā', from Abī Qulābah, from Abī Asmā' al-Rahabī, from Thawbān, that the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: {Three will fight one another for your treasure, each one of them the son of a caliph, but none of them will gain it. Then the black banners will come from the east, and they will kill you in an unprecedented manner." Then he mentioned something that I do not remember, then he said: "When you see them, then pledge your allegiance to them even if you have to crawl over the snow, for that is the caliph of Allah, Mahdi}, and in this [chain], all the men of narrators are Hufādh, and all of them are Precise wherein none of them are differed upon, however Imām Ahmad(حمه الله تعالى) rejected it, and that is because it comes from the narration of 'Abdul Razzāq from Sufyān in Makkâh, and whenever Imām Ahmad(حمه الله تعالى) would denounce something from the Hadīths of 'Abdul Razzāq, he made it among his narrations from him [i.e. Sufyān] in Makkâh.

حديث عبد الرزاق ، عن سفيان ، عن خالد الحَذَّاء ، عن أبي قلابة ، عن أبي أسماء الرحبي ، عن ثوبان ، أنَّ النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: (يَقْتَتِلُ عِنْدَ كَنْزَكُم ثَلاَثَة كُلُّهُم ابنُ خَلِيْفَة ، ثُمَّ لاَ يَصِيْرُ إلَّا وَاحِدًا مِنْهُم ، ثُمَّ تَحْرُجُ الرَّايَات السُّوْد مِنْ قِبَل المَسْرِق ، قَيَقُتُلُونَكُم قَتْلاً لَمْ يَقْتلهُ قَوْم ، قال: وَذَكَر شَيْئًا نَسِيْتَهُ قال: فَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُ فَبَايِعُوهُ وَلَوْ حَبُوا عَلَى الثَّلْج ، فَإِنَّهُ خَلِيْفَةُ اللهِ المَشْرِق ، قَيَقتُلُونَكُم قَتْلاً لَمْ يَقْتلهُ قَوْم ، قال: وَذَكَر شَيْئًا نَسِيْتَهُ قال: فَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُ فَبَايِعُوهُ وَلَوْ حَبُوا عَلَى الثَّلْج ، فَإِنَّهُ خَلِيْفَةُ اللهِ المَمْدِيّ) وهذا رجاله كلم حُفَاظ ، وكلهم أثبات لا يُختَلَف في واحد منهم ، ولكن الإمام أحمد رحمه الله تعالى كلما استنكر شيئًا من أحاديث عبد لأنّه من رواية عبد الرزاق ، عن سفيان في مكّة ، وكان الإمام أحمد رحمه الله تعالى كلما استنكر شيئًا من مورياته عنه في مكة .

106) The narrated Hadīth pertaining the sacrifice: {Allāhummâ Hātha minka wa laka} was narrated by Abū Dāwūd, however it's #Defective.

107) The narration that is reported in al-Tirmidhī: {It was said: Who are they O messenger of Allâh? He replied: They are those who are upon similar to what me and my companions are upon today}, and this is a #WeakShāth [Anomalous] narration, because it came through the chain of 'Abdûl Rahmān Ibn Ziyād ibn An'am al-Ifrīqī, and he has a poor memory, and al-Falastīnī mentioned the same thing as him in "al-Du'afā" by al-'Uqaylī, and he [i.e. Al-Falastīnī] is [also] weak, but the meaning is correct: That the Jamā'ah are those who are upon similar to what the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) was upon.

الرواية الواردة عند الترمذي (قِيْلَ: مَنْ هُمْ يَا رَسُولَ الله؟ قَالَ: هُمْ مَنْ كَانَ عَلَى مِثْلِ مَا أَنَا عَلَيْهِ اليَوْم وَأَصْحَابِي). وهذه رواية شاذَة ضعيفة ، لأنّها جاءت من طريق عبد الرحمن بن زياد بن أنعم الإفريقي ، وهو سيء الحفظ وتابعه الفلسطيني عند العقيلة في الضّعفاء وهو ضعيف ، والمعنى صحيح: أنَّ الجماعة هم من كانوا على مثل ما كان عليه النبي

108) The addition: {(That deed is to) recite SubhānAllāh ten times, and Alhamdulilâh ten times}, this wording is #Shātha [Weak/Anomalous] in the Hadīth of 'Alī(رضىي الله عنه).

109) The Hadīth: {If people continue to fall behind (i.e., in acquiring virtues), Allah puts them behind}, Abū Dāwūd added: {until Allah will keep them away (from the front) in the Hell-fire} and this narration is Shātha [Anomalous] and #Weak.

(صلى الله عليه وسلم) narrated in his Sahīh: That the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: {If one of you has sexual intercourse with his wife and wishes to repeat he should perform ablution between them} Ibn Khuzaymah and al-Hākim added: {for it makes one more active in returning}, this addition is Shātha [Weak], it came through the chain of Muslim Ibn Ibrāhīm al-Farāhīdī, from Shu'bah, and Ghandar differed with him [i.e. Muslim Ibn Ibrāhīm], so he narrated the Hadīth from Shu'bah without mentioning this addition, and Ghandar is amongst the most Authentic people in narrating from Shu'bah, and Khālid al-Hārith also differed with him [i.e. Muslim Ibn Ibrāhīm], so he narrated the Hadīth from Shu'bah without mentioning this addition, likewise from Shu'bah, he [i.e. Khālid al-Hārith] narrated it from 'Āsim al-Ahwal, and a group of Imāms narrated it from 'Āsim al-Ahwal from Abī al-Mutawakkil from Abī Sa'īd al-Khudrī from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم), and they did not mention this #Addition.

روى مسلم في صحيحه: أنَّ النَّبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: (إِذَا أَتَى أَحَدَكُم أَهْلَهُ ثُمَّ أَرَادَ أَنْ يَعُود فَلْيَتَوَضَّا بَيْنَهُمَا وُضُوْءًا). زاد ابن خزيمة والحاكم: (فَإِنَّهُ أَنْشَطُ لِلْعُوْدِ) ، هذه الزيادة شاذَّة ، جاءت من طريق مسلم بن إبراهيم الفراهيدي ،عن شُعبة ، وخالفه غندر ، فروى الحديث عن شعبة ولم يذكر هذه الزيادة ، وغندر هو أوثق الناس في شُعبة ، وخالفه أيضًا خالد بن الحارث فروى الحديث عن شعبة ولم يذكر هذه الزيادة ، كذلك عن شعبة رواه عن عاصم الأحول ، ورواه جماعة عن عاصم الأحول عن أبي المتوكل عن أبي سعيد الخدري عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم ، ولم يذكروا هذه الزيادة

The narration of Ma'mar from al-Zuhrī, from Mahmūd ibn Rabī', from 'Ubādah, that the Prophet(صلی الله علیه وسلم) said: {The Salāh is not accepted for the one who doesn't read the Fātiha and something more}, the [additional] wording: {something more} is #Shâtha[Weak/Anomalous] and it is in [Sahīh] Muslim, because the Hufādh have narrated this Hadīth from al-Zuhrī, and not a single one of them mentioned what Ma'mar mentioned, it is an Anomalous/Weak wording [added by Ma'mar].

رواية معمر عن الزهري ، عن محمود بن ربيع ، عن عبادة ، أنَّ النَّبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: (لَا صَلَاةَ لِمَنْ لَمْ يَقْرَأُ لِهَاتِكَةِ الكِتَابِ فَصَاعِدًا) لفظة: (فَصَاعِدًا) شاذَة وهي في مسلم ، لأنَّ الحُفَّاظ قد رَوَوا هذا الحديث عن الزهري ، ولم يذكر واحدٌ منهم ما ذكر معمر هي لفظة شاذة

112) It has been narrated in the Sahīhayn: That the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) was asked, what deed is the best? So he replied: {Salāh at its [prescribed] time}, and in a narration from al-Hākim: {Salāh at the beginning of its time}, however this wording is #Shātha [Weak -

Contradicts a stronger narration].

جاء في الصحيحين: أنَّ النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم سُئل أي العمل أفضل؟ قال: (الصَّلاةُ لِوقْتِهَا) وفي رواية عند الحاكم: . (الصَّلاةُ فِي أَوَّل وَقْتِهَا) لكن هذه الرواية شاذة

113) [The narrator] "Shahr", even if 'Abdûl Humayd ibn Bahrām narrated from him, he's #Weak, and he is the one who added the addition in the Hadīth of Ibn 'Omar in the story of the presence of Jibrīl, he said: {And to perform Hajj and 'Umrah}, this wording came from the chain of Shahr, and this addition is #Munkar and unaccepted, what's correct: Is that he mentioned al-Hajj without mentioning 'Umrah, and this a Proof used by those who say 'Umrah is compulsory, but this narration is #Weak, even if it came through the chain of 'Abdûl Humayd ibn Bahrām from Shahr.

شهر ولو روى عنه عبد الحميد بن بهرام هو ضعيف ، وهو الذي زاد الزيادة في حديث ابن عمر في قصة مجيء جبريل ، قال: (وَأَنْ تَحُجَّ وَتَعْنَمِر)هذه الزيادة من طريق شهر وهذه الزيادة منكرة لا تقبل ، الصَّواب: أنَّه ذكر الحجّ ولم يذكر العمرة ، وهذا حُجَّةُ من يقول بوجوب العمرة ، وهذه الرِّواية ضعيفة ، ولو جاءت من طريق عبد الحميد بن بهرام عن شهر

The addition made by Hammād ibn Zayd in [Sunan] al-Nasā'ī, and [the addition of] Abī Mu'āwiyah ibn Khāzim al-Darīr in [Sahīh] al-Bukhārī, from the chain of Hishām ibn 'Urwah, from his father, from 'Ā'isha pertaining the Hadīth of menstruating, the Prophet( صلح عليه) said: {and Perform wudū' for every Salāh}, this addition is #Shātha [Weak/Anomalous], Mālik(صحمه) has narrated the Hadīth in the Muwattâ, and from his same chain, it was narrated by the Shaykhān [Bukhārī & Muslim] in their Sahīh's, and the Hadīth was narrated by the Major Hufādh from Hishām ibn 'Urwah, from his father, and not a single one of them mentioned this addition: {and Perform wudū' for every Salāh}, this addition is Shātha [Weak], because the ones who sid not mention it are more Authentic and Precise than those who mentioned it.

زيادة حمَّاد بن زيد عند النسائي ، وأبي معاوية محمد بن خازم الضرير عند البخاريّ ، عن هشام بن عروة ، عن أبيه ، عن عائشة في حديث الحيض، قال صلى الله عليه وسلم: (وَتَوَضَّئِي لِكُلِّ صَلَاة) هذه الزَّيادة شاذَّة ، فقد روى الحديث مالك في الموطَّأ وعن طريقه رواه الشيخان في صحيحيهما ، وروى الحديث أكابر الحفاظ عن هشام بن عروة ، عن أبيه ، عن عائشة ، ولم يذكر واحدٌ منهم زيادة: (وَتَوَضَّئِي لِكُلِّ صَلَاة) هذه الزيادة شاذَّة ، لأنَّ من لم يذكر ها أوثق وأضبط ممن . ذكرها

115) {Salāh in congregation is 25 times greater than performing Salāh individually}, this Hadīth was narrated by Abū Dāwūd in his Sunan, and he added [onto it]: {and Salāh in a jungle [is greater]...}, and this [particular] report is #Defective due to 2 defects: The 1st defect: That it was narrated by Abū Mu'āwiyah Muhammad ibn Khāzin al-Darīr, and Abū Dāwūd has pointed out in his "Sunan" that he wasn't alone in narrating it, rather 'Abdûl Wāhid also narrated it, but this Tafarrûd [Singular Narration] from Abī Mu'āwiyah and 'Abdûl Wāhid is unacceptable, the 2nd defect: That the report is in [Sahīh] al-Bukhārī without this addition, therefore it's an anomalous addition, and those who did not mention it are more authentic and precise than those who mentioned it.

صَلَاةُ الجَمَاعَة تَفْضُل عَلَى صَلَاةِ الفَذَ بِخَمْسٍ وَعِشْرِيْنَ دَرَجَة) روى هذا الحديث أبو داود في سُننه ، وزاد: (وَصَلَاةٌ فِيْ ) فَلَاة) وهذا الخبر معلول بعلتين: العلة الأولى: أنَّه قد رواه أبو معاوية محمد بن خازم الضرير ، وأشار أبو داود في سُننه إلى أنَّه لم يتفرد به ، تابعه عبد الواحد ، وهذا التَّفَرُد من أبي معاوية ومن عبد الواحد غير مقبول ، الأمر الثاني: أنَّ الخبر في الله الله المناريّ بدون هذه الزيادة فهي زيادة شاذة ، ومن لم يذكرها أوثق وأضبط ممن ذكرها

116) The addition made by Muslim Ibn Ibrāhīm al-Farāhīdī from Shu'bah in the Hadīth of 'Ā'isha: {He [the Prophet] used to like to start from the right side on wearing shoes, combing his hair and cleaning or washing himself and when using "his Siwāk"}. This addition in [Sunan] Abī Dāwūd, the wording: {and when using his Siwāk} is Shātha [Weak], al-Farāhīdī was alone in mentioning it, and the Hufādh differed with him, therefore it's #Shātha [Weak].

زيادة مسلم بن إبر اهيم الفر اهيدي عن شعبة في حديث عائشة: (كَانَ يُعْجِبُهُ النَّيَمُّنَ فِيْ تَنَعُّلِهِ وَتَرَجُّلِهِ وَطَهُوْرِهِ "وَسِوَاكِهِ"). . هذه النريادة عند أبى داود لفظة: (وَسِوَاكِهِ) شَاذَة ، تفرَّد به الفر اهيدي وخالفه الحفاظ وهي شاذة

117) Every Hadīth that has been narrated pertaining "al-Kusūf", nothing from it is Authentic except for the Hadīth of Ibn 'Abbās and 'Ā'isha, and al-Bukhārī did not authenticate other than these 2 [Hadīths].

118) Reciting the Mu'awithāt [The three Qul's] 3 times [each] in the morning and evening Adkhār is #Weak, and what's preserved is 1 time [each] without [reciting]: {Qul Huwa Allāhu Ahad}, only the Mu'awithatayn [Sūrat al-Nās & Sūrat al-Falaq].

قراءة المعوذات ثلاث مرات في أذكار الصباح والمساء ضعيف والثَّابت مرة واحدة وبدون (قُلْ هُوَ اللهُ أَحَد) فقط المعوذتين.

119) The Hadīth: {Salāh in Masjid al-Harām is equivalent to 100,000 Salāh} was narrated by Ahmad from the Hadīth of al-Zubayr and its chain is #Good.

120) The Hadīth: {Whoever prays 6 Rak'āt after al-Maghrib} is #Munkar, it revolves around 'Omar ibn Abī Khath'am, he was weakened by Abū 'Īsa [al-Tirmidhī], and al-Bukhārī said that 'Omar is "Munkar al-Hadīth", therefore his Hadīth is discarded.

حديث (من صلى بعد المغرب ست ركعات) منكر مداره على عمر بن أبي ختعم ، ضعفه أبو عيسى ، وقال البخاريّ بأن عديث مطروح

121) The Hadīth: {Allāhumma ij'alhā Riyāhan walā taj'alhā Rīhan} is #Weak, it was narrated by al-Shāfi'ī(حمه الله) in "al-Umm" as a Mursal report, and what can be used instead is: {Allāhummâ inī As'aluka Khayruhā wa Khayru mā Feehā..}.

حديث (اللهم اجعلها رياحا ولا تجعلها ريحًا) ضعيف رواه الشافعيّ في الأم مرسلًا ويغني عنه: (اللهم إني أسألك خيرها وخير ما فيها) 122) The long Hadīth of Abā Dhar(رضي الله عنه) regarding the numbers of the Prophets was narrated by Ibn Hibbān(حمه الله) & others, and it is: #Munkar

123) The Hadīth: {Give precedence to Quraysh and do not give precedence to others over them} is #Weak.

The well known Hadīth which mentions "Munkar wa Nakīr": {two black-blue angels come to him [in the grave], one called al-Munkar and the other called an-Nakeer, and they make him sit} was narrated by al-Tirmidhī, Ahmad and a group of Scholars, and al-Tirmidhī(حمه شُ تعالى) said about this Hadīth, "Hassan Gharīb", and it was called "Gharīb" by several Scholars, however Imām Ahmad(حمه الله على) was asked: Do you say "Munkar and Nakīr"? He replied: "Yes", it is like Imām Ahmad(حمه الله تعالى) goes towards strengthening this Report and towards Authenticating it, and thereupon, several Scholars have attributed to him that he Authenticates the Hadīth, such as al-Safārīnī(حمه الله على) and a group of Scholars, because Imām Ahmad(حمه الله على) was asked: Do you say Munkar and Nakīr? He replied: "Yes, I say Munkar and Nakīr".

الحديث المشهور الذي فيه منكر ونكير (ثم يأتيه ملكان أزرقان أحدهما منكر والآخر نكير فيجلسانه) رواه الترمذي وأحمد وجماعة وهذا الحديث قال عنه الترمذي رحمه الله تعالى حسن غريب وقد استغربه غير واحد ولكن قيل للإمام أحمد رحمه الله تعالى يميل إلى تقوية هذا الخبر وإلى تصحيحه ومن ثمَّ رحمه الله أتقول منكر ونكير؟ قال نعم كأن الإمام أحمد رحمه الله تعالى يميل إلى تقوية هذا الخبر وإلى تصحيحه ومن ثمَّ عزا له غير واحد من العلماء أنه يصححه كالسفاريني وكجماعة من العلماء لأن الإمام أحمد قيل له أتقول منكر ونكير؟ . قال نعم أقول منكر ونكير

125) The Hadīth of Mu'qal from Abī al-Zubayr from Jābir: {The Messenger(صلی شه علیه وسلم) forbade selling dogs and cats}, these two reports were #Weakened by several Hufādh, because it comes through the narration of Mu'qal ibn 'Ubaydillâh from Abī al-Zubayr, and it is more likely to have come from the Hadīths of Ibn Lahī'ah instead of Mu'qal ibn 'Ubaydillâh.

حديث معقل عن أبي الزبير عن جابر (نهى رسول صلى الله عليه وسلم عن ثمن السنور والكلب) وقد أعلَّ هذين الخبرين غير واحد من الحفاظ لأنه من رواية معقل بن عبيد الله عن أبي الزبير وهي من أحاديث ابن لهيعة أشبه من أحاديث معقل . بن عبيد الله

126) The Hadīth: {Aftara 'Indakum al-Sā'imūn Wa Akala Ta'āmakum al-Abrāru Wa Sallat 'Alaykum al-Malā'ikah} and some people add: {Wa Thakarakum Allāhu Feeman 'Indahu} and there's no basis for this addition, the chain of this report seems to appear Authentic, Trustworthy [Narrator] from Trustworthy from Trustworthy from Trustworthy, and those who look towards the outwardness of the chains would authenticate it, and that's why it's highly possible that the Later Scholars have agreed upon Authenticating it, whereas it's a #Weak report. Ma'mar is Precise from the men of the "Jamā'ah", there is no problem in this, rather the problem is that he narrated it from Thābit al-Bunānī, and Thābit al-Bunānī is

Trustworthy and Precise, there's no dispute regarding his status as an Imām, but whenever Ma'mar narrates from the people of 'Irāq, especially the Basrī's, and Thābit al-Bunānī is a Basrī, he would come up with Munkarāt and wonders, so this report is #Munkar and isn't Authentic, and it doesn't have an Authentic chain of narration, it was weakened by 'Alī ibn al-Madīnī(عصه الله) and others from the Hufādh.

حديث (أفطر عندكم الصائمون وأكل طعامكم الأبرار وصلت عليكم الملائكة) وبعض الناس يزيد (وذكركم الله فيمن عنده) ولا أصل لهذه الزيادة ، هذا الخبر ظاهر إسناده الصحة ثقة عن ثقة عن ثقة عن ثقة والذين ينظرون إلى ظواهر الأسانيد يصححونه ولذلك يكاد يتفق المتأخرون على تصحيحه وهو خبر ضعيف مَعْمَر ثقة ثبت من رجال الجماعة هذا لا إشكال فيه وإنما الإشكال أنه رواه عن ثابت اللبناني وثابت اللبناني ثقة ثبت لا نزاع في إمامته ولكن مَعْمَر إذا روى عن أهل العراق وخاصة البصريين منهم وثابت بصري أتى بالمنكرات وأتى بالعجائب فهذا الخبر منكر ولا يصح وليس له طريق . ثابت قد ضعفه على بن المديني وغيره من الحفاظ

The Hadīth: {The water of Zamzam is for whatever it is drunk for} is #Weak, it's not Authentic as a Marfū' or Mawqūf narration, even the Mawqūf came through Mu'āwiyah in "al-Fākihī" and there is talk/weakness regarding the chain, however in the [same] topic, there's another [narration]: {it is food that satisfies}, this has been narrated in Sahīh al-Imām Muslim: {and a cure for the sick.} this was narrated by Abū Dāwūd al-Tiyālisī, and in the topic, there is other than that from the Hadīths that point out towards the virtue of Zam Zam water, and al-Fākihī(عصه الله عنه الله عنه ) and other Scholars have narrated many Āthār [Reports] from the Sahābah and the Tābi'īn and those that followed them pertaining the virtue of Zam Zam water, regarding the virtues of drinking it and using it for dropsy, relaxation, and a cure [for the sick] and similar to that.

حديث (ماء زمزم لما شرب له) ضعيف لا يصح مرفوعا ولا موقوفا حتى الموقوف جاء عن معاوية عند الفاكهي وفي اسناده كلام ولكن في الباب غيره (طعام طعم) وهذا جاء في صحيح الإمام مسلم (وشفاء سقم) رواه أبو داوود الطيالسي وفي الباب غير ذلك من الأحاديث الدالة على فضل ماء زمزم وأورد الفاكهي وغيره من أهل العلم آثار كثيرة عن الصحابة وعن التابعين وعن تابعيهم في فضل ماء زمزم في فضل شربه والاستقاء منه والتروي والاستشفاء به ونحو ذلك

128) The Hadīth: {Shave it all or leave it all} from the narration of Ma'mar from Ayyūb, this is #Defective, because Ayyūb is 'Irāqī, and Ma'mar [narrating] from the 'Irāqī's has weakness, and the Later Scholars have been misled by the outwardness of the chain, so they went towards Authenticating it.

حديث (احلقوه كله أو اتركوه كله) من رواية معمر عن أيوب وهذا معلول لأن أيوب عراقي ومعمر عن العراقيين فيه . كلام وقد اغتر بظاهره المتأخرين فتتابعوا على تصحيحه

The Hadīth: {For one of you to be stabbed in the head with an iron needle is better for him than that he should touch a woman who is not permissible for him}. This [Hadīth] was narrated by al-Tabarānī(حمه الله الله ) and others, however it's #Defective, and what's correct is that it's Mawqūf, as it has been narrated by Ibn Abī Shaybah(حمه الله ) and others, so it is a saying of a Sahābī.

حديث (لاَّن يُطْعَنُ فِي رَأْسِ أَحَدِكُم بِمِخْيَط مِنْ حَدِيْد خِيْرٌ لَهُ مِنْ أَنْ يَمَسَّ امْرَأَةً لاَ تَحِلُّ لَهُ) هذا رواه الطبراني وغيره ولكنه . معلول والصواب وقفه كما جاء عند ابن أبي شبية وغيره فهو قول صاحب

130) In [Sunan] al-Tirmidhī from the Hadīth of 'Attā' from Zayd ibn Khālid al-Jahnī, that the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: {Whoever provides the food for a fasting person to break his fast with, then for him is the same reward as his (the fasting person's), without anything being diminished from the reward of the fasting person}. It was narrated by Abū 'Īsa(محمه الله الله على الله

عند الترمذي من حديث عطاء عن زيد بن خالد الجهني أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال (من فطر صائمًا كان له مثل أجره غير أنه لا ينقص من أجر الصائم شيئًا) رواه أبو عيسى وقال هذا حديث حسن صحيح والصواب أنه معلول له علة دقيقة وهذه العلة أن عطاء لم يثبت سماعه من زيد بن خالد الجهني ومن ثَمَّ قال الإمام علي بن المديني عطاء عن زيد بن خالد مرسل . خالد مرسل

131) The Hadīth: {Every loan which brings a benefit is Ribā} this Hadīth is #Munkar according to the agreement of the Hufādh, and it is from the Hadīths of Bulūgh al-Marām, and this Hadīth was narrated by al-Hārith ibn Abī Usāmah, and he's unanimously agreed upon as being weak, however this is taken from the Fundamental Principle: {Every loan which brings a benefit is Ribā}

حدیث (کل قرض جر نفع فهو ربا) هذا حدیث منکر باتفاق الحفاظ وهو من أحادیث البلوغ و هذا حدیث رواه الحارث بن أبي أسامة ومتفق على ضعفه ولكن هو مأخوذ من قاعدة (كل قرض جر نفع فهو ربا)

132) The Hadīth: {Whoever dies on the day of Jum'ah will be saved from the torture of the grave} has several chains, but nothing from that is authentic.

. حديث (من مات يوم الجمعة أمن الفتان) له طرق ولا يصح من ذلك شيء

133) The Hadīth: {Whoever learns the language of a people will be safe from their plots}, this has no basis from the Messenger(صلی الله علیه وسلم), rather what has been proven from the Prophet(صلی الله علیه) in [Sunan] al-Tirmidhī and others is that the Prophet(صلم) commanded Zayd to learn the language of the Jews [i.e. Hebrew], and he said: {I am not safe from them} and this Hadīth is #Authentic.

حديث (من تعلم لغة قوم أمن مكرهم) هذا لا أصل له عن رسول صلى الله عليه وسلم إنما ثبت عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم وهذا حديث وسلم عند الترمذي وغيره أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم أمر زيد أن يتعلم لغة اليهود وقال إني لا آمنهم وهذا حديث صحيح

other duties),} This report was narrated by Abū Dāwûd(رحمه الله) in his "Sunan", and it has been narrated from the Hadīth of Ibn 'Abbās and Abī Hurayrah, and both [Hadīths] are #Weak, even though its meaning has some truth to it.

حديث (من تتبع الصيد فقد غفل) هذا الخبر رواه أبو داود في سننه وقد جاء من حديث ابن عباس وجاء من حديث أبي . هريرة وكلاهما ضعيفان وإن كان المعنى له شيء من الصحة

135) The Hadīth: {You and your wealth belong to your father} is #Weak.

136) The Hadīth: {Salāh during Ramadān is equivalent to 70 Salāh}, this report is #Munkar, not authentic from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم).

137) A hadīth has been narrated from the authors of the "Sunan" {Whoever doesn't trim his moustache, then he's not from us}, and all the men of narrators are Trustworthy, but what's correct is that this Report is #Defective, it has a #Hidden\_Defect which is Inqitā' [i.e. A break/disconnection in the chain]

ورد حديث عند أهل السنن (من لم يأخذ من شاربه فليس منا) ورجاله ثقات ولكن الصواب أن هذا الخبر معلول له علة . خفية وهي الانقطاع

138) The Hadīth: {Give glad tidings to those who walk (to the mosques) in the dark, of perfect light on the Day of Resurrection} this Hadīth is #Weak, it has several chains, and all of it is #Defective, and nothing from that is Authentic, however in general the meaning is correct, without including the mentioned reward.

حديث (بشر المشائين بالظُلَمِ بالنور التام) هذا حديث ضعيف وله طرق وكلها معلولة ولا يصح من ذلك شيء ولكن في . الجملة هذا المعنى صحيح دون تحديد الأجر المسمى

The Hadīth: {May Allâh(جل و علا) have mercy upon the one who prays 4 Rak'ahs before 'Asr} This Hadīth comes from the narration of Muhammâd ibn Maymūn ibn Mahrawān from his grandfather from ibn 'Omar(رضي الله عنهما), and this report is defective, it has Tafarrûd, and Imām ibn Abī Hātim(رحمه الله) has mentioned in al-'ilal from Abī Dāwūd al-Tiyālisī (رحمه الله) that he said "Stay away from this". This was mentioned by Imām Abū Zur'at al-Rāzī (رحمه الله) and others from the Hufādh.

It has been narrated by al-Tirmidhī, Abū Dāwūd & a group of scholars from the narration of Abī Ishāq al-Sabī'ī from 'Āsim ibn Damrah from 'Alī(رضي الله عنه) that he said: {The Messenger of Allâh(صلى الله عليه وسلم) used to pray 4 [Rak'ahs] before 'Asr} This Hadīth is #Good, and 'Āsim ibn Damrah as Imām al-Tirmidhī(رحمه الله) said in his Jāmi', he is Trustworthy among the Scholars of Hadīth and he has heard from 'Alī(رضي الله عنه), so this Hadīth is Good. Therefore praying 4 [Rak'ahs before 'Asr] is Authentic from the actions of the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم), not from his sayings.

حديث (رحم الله امرءًا صلى قبل العصر أربعًا) هذا الحديث من رواية محمد بن ميمون بن مهران عن جده عن ابن عمر

وهذا الخبر معلول فيه تفرُّد وقد ذكر ابن أبي حاتم في العلل عن أبي داود الطيالسي قال "دع عنك ذا" هذا ذكره أبو زرعة وغيره من الحفاظ جاء عند الترمذي وأبو داود وجماعة من رواية أبي إسحاق السبِعِي عن عاصم بن ضمرة عن علي رضي الله عنه قال (كان رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم يصلي قبل العصر أربعًا) وهذا حديث جيد وعاصم بن ضمرة كما قال الترمذي في جامعه هو ثقة عند أهل الحديث وقد سمع عن علي فالحديث هذا جيد إذًا صحّت الأربع من فعل النبي .

140) The Hadīth of 'Abbās al-Jushamī from Abī Hurayrah(رضي الله عنه): {Thirty verses [i.e. Sūrat al-Mulk] which intercede's for a man until it makes him enter Jannâh}. This has a #Hidden\_Defect which many people do not know about, and that is because Imām al-Bukhārī(رضي الله عنه) views that 'Abbās al-Jushamī didn't hear from Abū Hurayrah(رضي الله عنه), so this is from the Hidden Defects which is said about a Hadīth that it is Ma'lūl [Defective].

حديث عباس الجشمي عن أبي هريرة (ثلاثون آية شفعت لصاحبها حتى أدخلته الجنة) هذا له علة خفية قد لا يعلمها كثير . من الناس وذلك أن البخاري يرى أن عباس ما سمع من أبو هريرة فهذا من العلل الخفية تقول عن الحديث بأنه معلول

The Hadith: {Whenever you go past the grave of a Mushrik, then give him the glad-tidings of hell}, the Later Scholars were misled by the outwardness of the chain, so they authenticated it, whereas the Early Scholars have unanimously agreed that it's not Authentic, except as a Mursal report [i.e. Weak], and that it's from the narrations of al-Zuhrī from the Prophet( صلی ), and some of them mentioned it from al-Zuhrī from Sālim from the Prophet( الله عليه وسلم ), and there's nowhere for Ibn 'Omar to be mentioned in this Report.

حديث (حيث مررت بقبر رجل مشرك فبشره بالنار) اغتر بظاهر إسناده المتأخرون فصححوه بينما اتفق الأوائل على أنه لا يصح إلا مرسلا وأنه من رواية الزهري عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم ومنهم من ذكره عن الزهري عن سالم عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم ولا أصل لذكر ابن عمر في هذا الخبر

142) The Hadīth: {Shall I direct you to the greatest name of Allāh, which was the du'ā of Yūnus, a man [among the Sahābah] said: O Messenger of Allāh, did Yūnus have a specific [du'ā], so he [the Prophet] replied: Haven't you heard of Allāh's statement:

"(So We responded to him) and saved him from the distress. And thus do We save the believers" [21:88]

So any Muslim who makes this supplication [i.e. Lā ilāha ilā ant, Subhānaka inī kuntu min al-Dhālimīn] 40 times when he is sick, and he dies from that state of sickness he was in, he will be given the reward of a Martyr}

This report is #Munkar, and isn't authentic, and Ibn Kathīr(رحمه الله تعالى) has alluded to this in his Tafsīr.

حديث ( هل أدلكم على اسم الله الأعظم دعاء يونس قال رجل يا رسول الله هل كانت ليونس خاصة فقال ألم تسمع قوله تعالى ونجيناه من الغم وكذلك ننجي المؤمنين فأي مسلم دعا بها في مرضه أربعين مرة فمات في مرضه ذلك أعطي أجر الشهيد) هذا الخبر منكر و لا يصح وقد أشار إليه ابن كثير رحمه الله تعالى في تفسيره

143) The Hadīth of Ibn 'Abbās that the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: {Whoever hears the call to prayer must answer, and whoever doesn't answer, then there is no Salāh for him, except for the one that has an excuse}, what's correct is that this Report is Mawqūf upon Ibn 'Abbās, and the Major Hufādh have preferred to be Mawqūf [i.e. Authentic from the Ibn 'Abbās, not the Prophet].

حديث ابن عباس أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: (من سمع النداء فليجب ومن لم يجب فلا صلاة له إلا من عذر) هذا . الخبر الراجح وقفه على ابن عباس وقد رجح وقفه أكابر الحفاظ

144) The Hadīth: {If the Ummah abandons ordaining the good and forbidding the evil, the blessings of wahī [i.e. Revelation] will be deprived} is #Munkar

145) The Hadīth: {A sign of man's good observance of Islam (his piety) is to keep away from that which does not concern him} is #Defective, and its Defect is due to it being a Mursal report, it was narrated by Mālik from al-Zuhri from 'Alī ibn al-Hussein Zayn al-'Ābidīn from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم).

حديث ( من حسن إسلام المرء تركه ما لا يعنيه ) معلول وعلته الإرسال رواه مالك عن الزهري عن علي بن الحسين . زين العابدين عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم

Note: The Mursal narrations of 'Alī ibn al-Hussein - Zayn al-'Ābidīn - were authenticated and used as proof by Imām al-Bukhārī, Imām Ahmad, Imām al-Dāraqutnī and others, but as for the Mursal narrations of al-Zuhrī, then they are weak according to the Majority of the Muhaddîtheen

146) The Hadīth: {Perform Hajj for yourself, then make Hajj on behalf of Shibrimah}, this report is #Defective, and what's correct is that it's Mawqūf upon Ibn 'Abbās, as it was held by Imām Ahmad, al-Dāraqutnī and the Major Hufādh.

حديث ( حج عن نفسك ثم حج عن شبرمة ) هذا الخبر معلول والراجح وقفه على ابن عباس كما ذهب إلى ذلك الإمام . أحمد والدار قطني وأكابر الحفاظ

147) The reported Ahādīth from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) pertaining "al-Mahārīb" [i.e. The elevated chambers] are all #Weak.

148) The Hadīth of Abī Dhar and Ibn Mas'ūd which have been narrated that the "Kursī" in relation to the "Throne" [i.e. 'Arsh] is like a ring in the jungle, are both #Defective

149) It has been narrated from 'Alī(رضي الله عنه) that the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) said to Fātimah when a 'Aqīqah was performed on behalf of al-Hassan: {O Fātimah, shave his head and give the weight of his hair in Sadaqah}, this Report is #Weak and nothing concerning this matter is Authentic from the Messenger of Allāh(صلى الله عليه وسلم), thereupon it is not prescribed to get seek nearness [in worship] to Allāh by giving Sadaqah [on behalf of the child], but if he wants to give a general Sadaqah, then he will receive a reward for that, Allāh will give him in return what he gave out [in Sadaqah], but as for intending to give Sadaqah on behalf of the hair [of the child], then this requires proof, and the proof for this here is Weak and isn't authentic from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم).

رُوِيَ عن علي رضي الله عنه أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال لفاطمة لما عق عن الحسن (يا فاطمة احلقي رأسه وتصدقي بزنة شعره فضة) هذا الخبر ضعيف ولا يصح في الباب شيء عن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم فعلى هذا لا يُشرع التعبد بالصدقة فإذا أراد أن يتصدق صدقة عامة فله أجرها ويخلف الله عليه نفقته أما يتقصد الصدقة عن الشعر فهذا . يحتاج إلى دليل والدليل هنا ضعيف ولا يثبت عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم

150) The Hadīth of Abī Dhilāl from Anas: {Whoever sits in his Musallâh remembering Allah until the sun has risen, then he prays two Rak'ah, then for him is the reward like that of a Hajj and Umrah: 'Complete, complete, complete}

This report is #Weak, infact I do not know of any difference of opinion amongst the Early Scholars regarding its #Weakness, rather the authenticating and strengthening of this Hadīth began in around the time of Imām al-Mundhirī, but as for whoever was before Imām al-Mundhirī, then nobody went towards [authenticating] it, and that's why Imām Abū 'Īsa [al-Tirmidhī] weakened it, and it was weakened by others from the Hufādh, and there's nothing authentic concerning this matter that he receives the reward of a Hajj and 'Umrah, complete, complete, complete, therefore it's not allowed to say that this restricted reward is in "al-Fadā'il" [virtuous deeds], even though the Salāh was included within the Main Hadīth [of the chapter], however the reward mentioned here isn't included part of the main Hadīth [of the chapter], and in the chapter is 2 Hadīths:

The first Hadīth of Abī Dhar in [Sunan] al-Tirmidhī and he authenticated it, that the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: {Allāh, the most high said said: "Son of Adam: Perform four Rak'ah for Me in the beginning of the day it will suffice you for the latter part of it."}. This is the first proof.

The Second: is the Hadīth of 'Amr ibn 'Absa in Sahīh al-Imām Muslim that the Prophet(عليه وسلم ) said: {Then pray Fajr and refrain from praying until the sun has risen, until it rises [10-20 mins after sunrise], then pray for Salāh is attended and witnessed (by the angels)}, so his saying: {then pray} i.e. After sunrise: {for Salāh is attended and witnessed (by the angels)}, so the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) has shown that Salāh is prescribed after sunrise, therefore the Salāh is included within the Asl [main Hadīth of the chapter], and as for sitting down, then it has been affirmed in [Sahīh] Muslim, there's no problem about this, it has been narrated in Sahīh al-Imām Muslim from the Hadīth of Jābir ibn Samurah that he said:

{When the Prophet prayed Fajr he would remain seated where he had prayed until the sun

had risen} There's no problem regarding this, rather the discussion is only regarding the reward: {He will have like the reward of a Hajj and 'Umrah, complete, complete, complete}, then this report is #Weak, so thereupon we do not use it as proof, even if it was in al-Fadā'il [virtuous acts].

حديث أبي ظلال عن أنس (من جلس في مصلاه حتى تطلع الشمس ثم صلى ركعتين كان له كأجر حجة و عمرة تامة تامة) هذا الخبر ضعيف بل لا أعلم خلاف بين العلماء الأوائل في تضعيفه إنما نشئ التصحيح والتقوية في هذا الحديث من عصر تقريبًا الإمام المنذري وأما من كان قبل الإمام المنذري لم يذهب إليه أحد ولذلك أبو عيسى ضعفه وضعفه غير واحد من الحفاظ ولا يصح في هذا الباب شيء أن له أجر حجة و عمرة تامة تامة إذًا هذا أجر مقيد لا يصح أن نقول هذا في الفضائل وإن كانت الصلاة مندرجة ضمن أصل لكن الثواب لم يندرج هنا ضمن أصل وفي الباب حديثان الحديث الأول حديث أبي ذر عند الترمذي وصححه أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال (قال الله تعالى يابن آدم صلً لي من أول النهار أربع ركعات أكفك آخره) هذا الدليل الأول الدليل الثاني حديث عمرو بن عبسة في صحيح الإمام مسلم أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قلي (ثم صلً ألفجر ثم أمسك عن الصلاة حتى تطلع الشمس حتى ترتفع ثم صلي فإن الصلاة مشهودة محظورة) فقد بين النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم مشروعية الصلاة بعد طلوع الشمس إذًا الصلاة مندرجة ضمن أصل وأما الجلوس فهو ثابت في مسلم لا إشكال فيه فقد مشروعية الصلاة بعد طلوع الشمس إذًا الصلاة مندرجة ضمن أصل وأما الجلوس فهو ثابت في مسلم لا إشكال فيه فقد جاء في صحيح الإمام مسلم من حديث جابر بن سَمُرة قال (كان رسول صلى الله عليه وسلم يجلس في مصلاه إذا صلى الفجر حتى تطلع الشمس حسنًا) هذا لا إشكال فيه الكلام فقط عن الأجر (له كأجر حجة و عمرة تامة تامة تامة) فهذا الخبر الفضائل

151) The narrated Hadīths that the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) performed Hajj twice after the Hijrah are all #Munkar, and its Nakārah [Discrepancy] was certified by Imām al-Bukhārī, Ahmad Ibn Hanbal, al-Tirmidhī and a group among the Muhaddîtheen.

الأحاديث الواردة أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم حج حجتين بعد الهجرة كلها منكرة وقد جزم بنكارتها الإمام البخاري وأحمد بن حنبل والترمذي وطائفة من المحدثين

152) The Hadīth of Habībah bint Tajrāt where she said: {I saw the Prophet(صلی الله علیه وسلم) while he was doing Sa'ī [walking/strolling] between the Safā and the Marwä, and that his Izār was spinning around from the intensity of the walking/strolling} this Hadīth was narrated by Ahmad and others, however it's #Defective, Imām 'Abdul Barr(رحمه الله تعالى) said it has Idtirāb [inconsistencies/confusion] in its chain.

حديث حبيبة بن تجراة قالت (رأيت النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم وهو يسعى بين الصفا والمروة وإن مئزره ليدور من شدة السعى) الحديث رواه أحمد وغيره لكنه معلول قال عنه الإمام ابن عبد البر رحمه الله تعالى في إسناده إضطراب

153) The reported Hadīth pertaining Sadaqah in Ramadān being equal to giving 2 Sadaqah's outside of Ramadān, this report is #Munkar, however there's no dispute that Sadaqah in Ramadān is greater in comparison to other [months].

الحديث الوارد في أن الصدقة في رمضان تعدل صدقتين في غير رمضان هذا خبر منكر لكن لا نزاع في أن الصدقة في . رمضان أفضل منها في غيرها

154) The Hadīth: {When someone whose religion and character you are pleased with comes to you then marry him} it was narrated by al-Tirmidhī and its chain is #Weak.

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. حديث: (من جاءكم من ترضون دينه وخلقه فأنكحوه..) رواه الترمذي وإسناده ضعيف
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155) The Hadīth: {All the children of Ādam are sinners, and the best of sinners are those who repent} is #Weak

156) The Hadīth: {Whoever sends 10 prayers upon me in the morning and evening, I will give him my intercession(on the day of judgement)}

157) The Hadīth: {Tie it [i.e. The camel] and put your trust in Allāh} is #Munkar, al-Mughīrah was alone in narrating it from Anas, and it was graded "Gharīb" by al-Tirmidhī, and Yahya ibn Sa'īd said: "This, according to me, is Munkar"

158) The Hadīth: {Verily from the signs of the [final] hour is when a person doesn't give Salāms except to someone he knows} is #Weak, it was narrated by Ahmad in his "Musnad" and the chain contains Shurayk, who has a poor memory.

159) The Hadīth: {Salāh in the Qubā' [Mosque] is like having the reward of 'Umrah} is #Weak.

160) The Hadīth [where a Sahābī said he touched his penis and whether he needs to make wudū', the Prophet replied]: {No, it is only a part of your body} is #Weak, Qays ibn Talq was alone in reporting it, and the Hadīth of Busrah: {Whoever touches his penis must perform wudū'} is stronger than it.

161) The Hadīth: {I do not make the mosque lawful for a menstruating woman nor a person in Janābah} isn't Authentic from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم), it revolves around Jusrah bint Dujājah, and al-Bukhārī said: "Jusrah has wonders [i.e. Strange things]!"

حديث: (لا أحل المسجد لحائض و لاجنب) لا يثبت عن النبي عليه وسلام ، مداره على جسرة بنت دجاجة ، وقال البخاري: عند جائب . 162) The Hadīth: {Brother, do not forget us in your du'ā} isn't authentic whatsoever, it revolves around 'Āsim ibn 'Ubaydillâh who is #Weak

163) The Hadīth: {A Group of my Ummah will continue to Prevail on the basis of the Truth} it was narrated by no less than 15 Companions, but as for the #Addition"Until the last of them fights the Dajjāl", it's #Shātha[Weak].

حديث (لا تزال طائفة من أمتي على الحق ظاهرين) رواه ما لا يقل عن 15 صحابيًّا وأما زيادة حتى يقاتل آخر هم الدَّجال .

164) The Hadīth: {Whosoever begins the day feeling family security and good health; and possessing provision for his day is as though he possesed the whole world} is #Weak, however its meaning is correct.

حديث: (من أصبح آمناً في سربه ، معافى في بدنه ، عنده قوت يومه ، فكأنما حيزت له الدنيا بحذافيرها) ضعيف ولكن .

165) The Hadīth of 'Ā'isha(رضي الله عنها): {I saw the Messenger of Allāh(صلی الله علیه وسلم) praying cross-legged} is #Weak, due to the Tafarrüd [Singular Narration] of Abī Dāwûs al-Hafrī, even though he is Trustworthy.

166) The Hadīth: {Your Lord is impressed by a young man who doesn't have childish behaviour} is #Weak, 'Abdullāh ibn Lahī'ah was alone in reporting it.

167) The Hadīth of 'Ā'isha: {The Messenger of Allāh(صلى الله عليه وسلم) would sleep [in the state of Janābah] without touching water} this [Hadīth] is unanimously agreed upon as being #Weak

168) The Hadīth: {Whoever follows game becomes preoccupied with it (and neglectful toward other duties),} it was narrated from Abī Hurayrah and Ibn 'Abbās and it's #Weak, and it's not Authentic with all of its chains put together.

169) The Hadīth: {He does not believe in the Qur'ān, who declares lawful what it prohibits.} is #Weak, it was narrated by Ibn Battâh(رحمه الله) and others, however its meaning is correct.

170) The Hadīth of Ibn 'Abbās: {That when Allāh revealed the Verses of the Mu'awithatayn [Sūrat al-Nās & Sūrat al-Falaq], a knot was untied/loosened from each verse (that was revealed)}, this isn't #Correct and there's no report that is affirmed regarding that which could be relied upon.

حديث ابن عباس: (أن الله حين أنزل آيات المعوذتين انحلت بكل آية عقدة) هذا غير صحيح ولم يثبت في ذلك خبر يمكن . الاعتماد عليه

171) The Hadīth of Ibn Hawālah: {He [the Prophet] then placed his hand on my head and said: Ibn Hawalah, when you see the caliphate has settled in the holy land, earthquakes, sorrows and serious matters will have drawn near} is #Weak

حديث ابن حوالة: (وضع على مسلواللم يده على رأسي ثم قال: يا ابن حوالة إذا رأيت الخلافة نزلت الأرض المقدسة فقد دنت . الزلازل) ضعيف . الزلازل) ضعيف

172) The Hadīth of 'Ā'isha in [Sunan] Abī Dāwūd: {The Prophet(صلی الله علیه وسلم) would pray 2 Rak'ahs after 'Asr, and forbade others from performing them} is #Weak, Ibn Ishāq was alone in reporting it.

. حديث عائشة عند أبي داود: (كان النبي عليه الله يصلي ركعتين بعد العصر وينهي عنهما )ضعيف تقرد فيه ابن اسحاق

173) The Hadīth of: {Reciting Sūrat al-Kāfirūn before sleep} is #Weak.

and what's within it}, the general masses narrate it from the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم), and this has no basis from the Messenger of Allâh(صلى الله عليه وسلم), and it's not known to have an Isnād [chain of transmission] from what I remember.

حديث : (تكبيرة الإحرام خيرٌ من الدنيا وما فيها) العامة يروونه عن النبي عليه الله وهذا ليس له أصل عن رسول الله ولا ي يُعرف بإسناد فيما أحفظ

175) The Hadīth: {Whoever prays to Allah for forty nights (in congregation), catching up with the first takbeer, he will be recorded as being free from two things...(free from the Fire and free from hypocrisy)} the general masses quote it, but this isn't authentic from the Messenger of Allāh(صلى الله عليه وسلم), it's a #Defectivereport according to the agreement of the Muhadditheen, and it was #Defective by Imām Abū 'Īsa [al-Tirmidhī and others, and he considered it to be Mawqūf [i.e. Authentic upon the Sahābī], whereas Ibn al-Jawzī went towards weakening it in all cases.

حديث: (من أدرك تكبيرة الإحرام أربعين ليلة كتبت له براءتان . . .)يتناقلونه العامة ، وهذا لا يصح عن رسول الله صلىالله علىه وسلم خبر معلول باتفاق المحدثين ، وأعله الإمام أبو عيسى وغيره ، ورجح وقفه ، ومال ابن الجوزي إلى تضعيفه مطلقًا

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176) The Hadīth: {The best Dhikr is 'Lā ilāha ilā Allāh', and the best du'ā is 'Alhamdulilâh'} was narrated by al-Tirmidhī, and it's a #Weak Hadīth.

177) The Hadīth: {That the Prophet(صلی الله علیه وسلم) commanded Umm Waraqah to lead the inmates of her house in prayer} is a #Defective report, and it's not acceptable to be used as evidence, and what's correct is that it's permissible for a woman to lead other women [in Salāh].

حديث: (أن النبي عليه وسلم أم ورقة أن تؤم أهل دارها) خبر معلول و لايصح الاستدلال به والصّواب جواز إمامة المرأة . للنساء

178) The Hadīth: {Whoever swears [about an oath] and says: 'If Allah wills (Inshā'Allāh), then he will not have broken it} is #Defective due to it being Mawqūf, and the Mawqūf [narration] is stronger than the Marfū', so it is Mawqūf upon Ibn 'Omar.

179) The Hadīth: {Whenever you pass by the grave of a Mushrik, give him the tidings of Hell-fire.} the outwardness of the chain appears to be Authentic, however it's #Defective according to the agreement of the Hufādh.

180) The Hadīth of Umm Salamah: {In the time of the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم), women in postnatal bleeding (after childbirth) used to wait for forty days} is #Weak, it revolves around Massä al-Azdiyah and her Hadīth is #Defective due to 2 defects, but it has been affirmed from Ibn 'Abbās that he said: {The woman in Nifās [post-natal bleeding] should wait for approximately forty days}, and anything else [mentioned] are educated guesses which don't have proof.

حديث أم سلمة : (كانت النفساء تجلس على عهدالنبي أربعين يوم)ضعيف ، مداره على مسّه الأزدية وحديثها معلول . بعلتين ، وثبت عن ابن عباس أنه قال: (النفساء تنتظر نحواً من أربعين يوما) وغير هذا اجتهادات ليس لها دليل

181) The Hadīth: {The Messenger of Allāh(صلى الله عليه وسلم) cursed the one who sits in the middle of a lesson} is #Weak, and some [Scholars] interpreted it upon the foolish person who takes that position for mockery to make others laugh, but it's not correct to interpret it, for it is: #Defective.

حديث: (لعن رسول الله صلواللم من جلس وسط الحلقة) ضعيف ، وأوّله قوم ، على السّفيه الذي يقوم مقام سخرية ليضحكهم وديث: (لعن رسول الله عليه الله عليه ملايله فهو: معلول

182) The Hadīth: {I have left behind amongst you something which you will never go astray by if you hold onto it, it is the Book of Allāh and the Sunnâh of His Prophet} and what's Preserved: is without mentioning {And the Sunnah of His Prophet}

183) The Hadīth: {A Group of my Ummah will continue to Prevail on the basis of the Truth} it was narrated by no less than 15 Companions, but as for the #Addition"Until the last of them fights the Dajjāl", it's #Shātha[Weak].

حديث (لا تزال طائفة من أمتي على الحق ظاهرين) رواه ما لا يقل عن 15 صحابيًا وأما زيادة حتى يقاتل آخر هم الدّجال .

184) {Placing the fingers in both ears while giving the Adhān} is #Shātha [weak], for it is narrated in the Sahīhayn without this #Addition, and it has been narrated in Sahīh al-Bukhārī as a Mu'allaq [Hanging] narration: {That he used to give Adhān while his hands were down} and this is more #Correct.

وضع الأصبعين في الأذنين عند الآذان ) شاذة ففي الصحيحين بدون هذه الزيادة ، وجاء في الصحيح معلقاً (أنه كان ) وضع الأصبعين في الأذنين عند الآذان ) شاذة ففي الصحيحين بدون هذه الزيادة ، وجاء في الصحيح معلقاً وأنه كان )

185) The Hadīth of Umm Salamah: {The Prophet(صلی الله علیه وسلم) prayed 'Asr, then he came into my house and performed two Rak'ah, so I said: You prayed a Salāh which you didn't used to pray}, the #Addition [onto Umm Salamah's words]: {Shall we make up for it if we missed it, he [the Prophet] replied: No} is #Shātha[Weak].

186) The Hadīth: {When (a man) sits between the four parts of his wife's body and exerts himself, then Ghusl becomes obligatory} the #Addition {Even if there is no orgasm} is #Shātha [Weak]

187) The Hadīth: {He [the Prophet] used to like to start from the right side on wearing shoes, combing his hair and cleaning or washing himself and when using "his Siwāk"} the #Addition {And when using his Siwāk} is #Shātha [Weak].

188) The Hadīth: {The intention of a believer is greater than his actions} is #Munkar, however the meaning is #Correct.

189) The Hadīth: {The Wudū' for whomever doesn't mention the name of Allāh isn't accepted} is #Very\_Weak, and it's not acceptable to be raised to "Hassan" by strengthening all the weak chains together.

190) The Hadīth: {For one of you to be stabbed in the head with an iron needle is better for him than that he should touch a woman who is not permissible for him} is #Defective, and what's correct is that it's Mawqūf, so it is the saying of: a Companion [i.e. Ibn Mas'ūd].

191) The Hadīth: {Allah and His angels invoke blessings upon those who are on the right side of the rows} the Hadīth is #Maqlūb [i.e. Switched], and what's correct is: {upon those who are on the first/front rows}

192) The Hadīth: {Witr is a duty, so whoever doesn't perform Witr is not from us} isn't Authentic.

193) The Hadīth: {At the end of every Khatma [Completion of the Qur'ān] is an answered du'ā} is #Fabricated

194) The Hadīth: {Tawāf around the house [i.e. Ka'bah] is Salāh except that you can speak in it} isn't Authentic, and it's not affirmed to be raised to the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم).

Note: It's authentic upon Ibn 'Abbās(رضي الله عنهما).

195) The Hadīth: {May Allāh have mercy upon the one who refrains from backbiting against himself} has no basis to it.

196) The Hadīth: {Whoever memorises the Qur'ān visually, Allāh will lessen the punishment upon his parents, even if they were Disbelievers} is a #Fabricated Hadīth.

197) Every Hadīth: That mentions a punishment for forgetting what one has memorised from the Qur'ān, then it's #Weak.

198) Every Hadīth that has been narrated: {Pertaining to the virtue of dying on the day of Jum'ah or its night} isn't Authentic.

199) There's no authentic Hadīth from the Messenger of Allāh(صلى الله عليه وسلم) pertaining: {The command of saying Bismillâh} before entering the toilet, what has been [authentically] narrated before entering the toilet is, {Allāhummâ inī A'ūthu bika min al-Khubthi wal-Khabā'ith}, and the Hadīth: {Alhamdulilâh al-lathī Ath-haba 'anī al-Atha} when exiting from the toilet is #Weak, and there's nothing authentic concerning this matter.

200) Sūrat al-Kahf can be read on the day or night of Jum'ah, or Saturday, or Sunday, and whoever reads it will have a light that will stretch between him and the ancient house [i.e. Ka'bah], and it has been proven from Abī Sa'īd(رضي الله عنه) from the chain of Abī Hāshim from Abī Mijlaz from Qays ibn 'Ubād from Abī Sa'īd al-Khudrī (رضي الله عنه), that he said:

{Whoever recites Sūrat al-Kahf, a light will stretch between him and the ancient house},

And this chain is #Authentic towards Abī Sa'īd, and it takes the ruling of being Marfū' [raised to the Prophet], and many great Imāms have narrated from Hāshim, among them Shu'bah, Sufyān and others from the Hufādh.

Al-Hāfidh al-'Irāqī said in his "Alfiyyah": {What has been narrated from a Sahābī wherein it cannot be said by his own opinion, it takes the ruling of being Marfū', upon the one who speaks about the occurrences such as what is to come [in the future], so the judgement for this being raised [to the Prophet] is firmly established}

So it takes the ruling of being Marfū', and there's no place to perform Ijtihād in it, and it's on the same level as saying: "The Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم) said", therefore whoever recites Sūrat al-Kahf unrestrictedly, on any day of the week, on any of the nights, even if he read it daily, that would be recommended, a light would stretch between you and the ancient house.

And this Hadīth was narrated by Hushaym ibn Bashīr as it's recorded in [Sunan] al-Dārimī in opposition to what Shu'bah and Sufyān narrated [i.e. They didn't mention "Friday"], so he [i.e. Hushaym] mentioned it with the phrase, whoever recites Sūrat al-Kahf on the "night of

Jum'ah", and it has been differed upon on Hushaym, and the narrations of Shu'bah and Sufyān [that don't mention "Friday"] are more Authentic than the narration of Hushaym.

And it was narrated by Hammād ibn Nu'aym al-Khuzā'ī as it has been reported in [Mustadrak] al-Hākim, so he mentioned it [i.e. The Hadīth], "Whoever recites Sūrat al-Kahf on the day of Jum'ah" and likewise he attributed it to the Prophet(صلى الله عليه وسلم), and this [Narration] is #Defective due to 2 defects:

The First Defect: What's correct is that it's Mawqūf upon Abī Sa'īd and as we previously stated it takes the ruling of being Marfū'.

The Second Defect: That he mentioned it with the phrase "al-Jum'ah", and Nu'aym ibn Hammād al-Khuzā'ī has a poor memory.

Imām Yahya ibn Ma'īn(رحمه الله تعالى) said regarding him: "He's trustworthy in his religion, weak in his memory",

And Imām al-Nasā'ī (رحمه الله تعالى) said regarding him: "He has made too many singular narrations disagreeing with the well-known Imāms, so he reached a stage where his reports/narrations are not used as proof"

سورة الكهف تقرأ يوم الجمعة او ليلة الجمعة او يوم السبت او يوم الأحد ومن قرأها أضاء له نور فيما بينه وبين البيت العتيق وقد ثبت عن أبي سعيد من طريق أبي هاشم عن أبي مجلز عن قيس بن عباد عن أبي سعيد الخدري قال (من قرأ سورة الكهف أضاء له من النور فيما بينه وبين البيت العتيق هذا إسناده صحيح الى أبي سعيد وله حكم المرفوع وقد روى عن هاشم جمع عظيم من الأكابر منهم شعبة سفيان و آخرون من الحفاظ قال الحافظ العراقي في ألفيته "وما أتى عن صاحب بحيث لا \* يقال رأيا حكمه الرفع على. ما قال في المحصول نحو من أتى \* فالحاكم الرفع لهذا اثبتا"، فله حكم المرفوع ولا مجال للإجتهاد فيه وبمنزلة أن يقول "قال النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم"، اذاً من قرأ سورة الكهف مطلقاً في أي يوم من الأيام في أي ليلة من الليالي ولو قرأتها يومياً كان مستحباً لك أضاء لك من نور فيما بينك وبين البيت العتيق، روى هذا الحديث هشيم ورواية شعبة وسفيان أصح من رواية هشيم ورواه حماد بن نعيم الخزاعي كما عند الحاكم فذكره واختلف فيه على هشيم ورواية شعبة وسفيان أصح من رواية هشيم ورواه حماد بن نعيم الخزاعي كما عند الحاكم فذكره من قرأ سورة الكهف "يوم الجمعة" وكذا نسبه الى النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم وهذا معلول بعلتين، العلة الأولى: الصواب وقفه على أبي سعيد تقدم له حكم المرفوع، العلة الثانية: أنه ذكر فيه لفظ "الجمعة" ونعيم بن حماد الخزاعي سيئ الحفظ، قال عنه الإمام النسائي رحمه الله تعالى "ثقة في دينه ضعيف" في حفظه وقال عنه الإمام النسائي رحمه الله تعالى "كثر تفرده عن الأئمة المعروفين فصار الى حد من لا يحتج بخبره"